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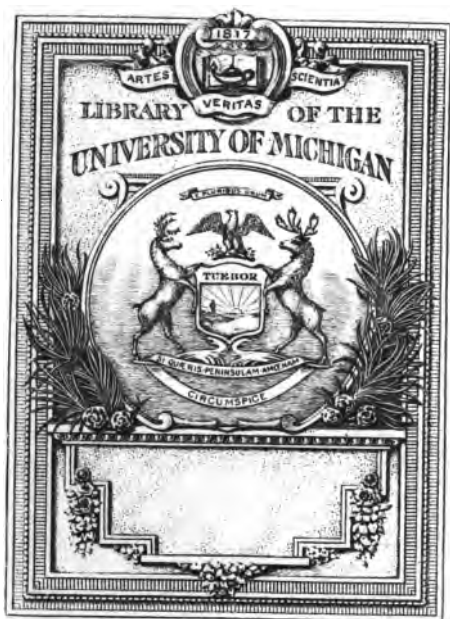
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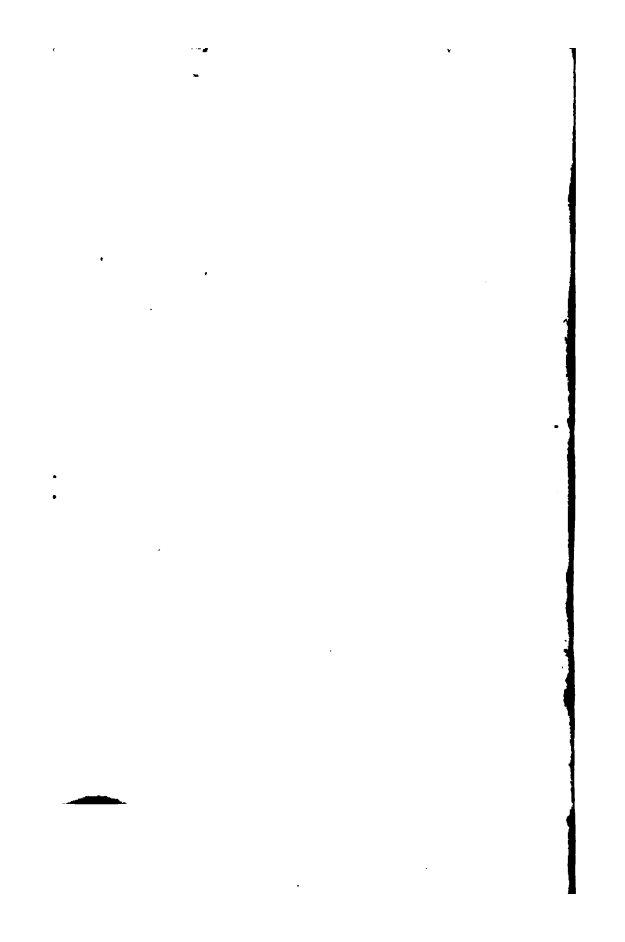
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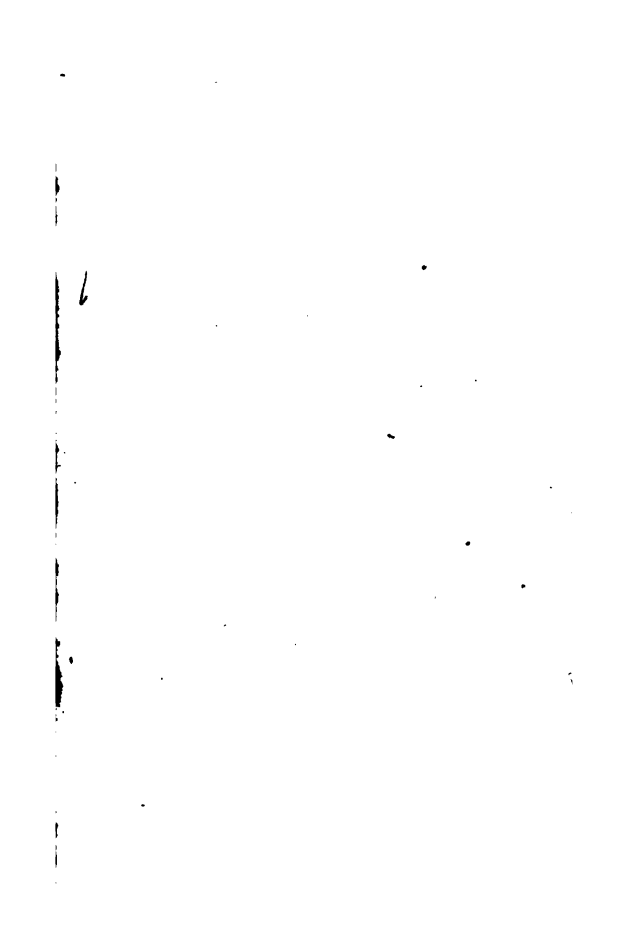


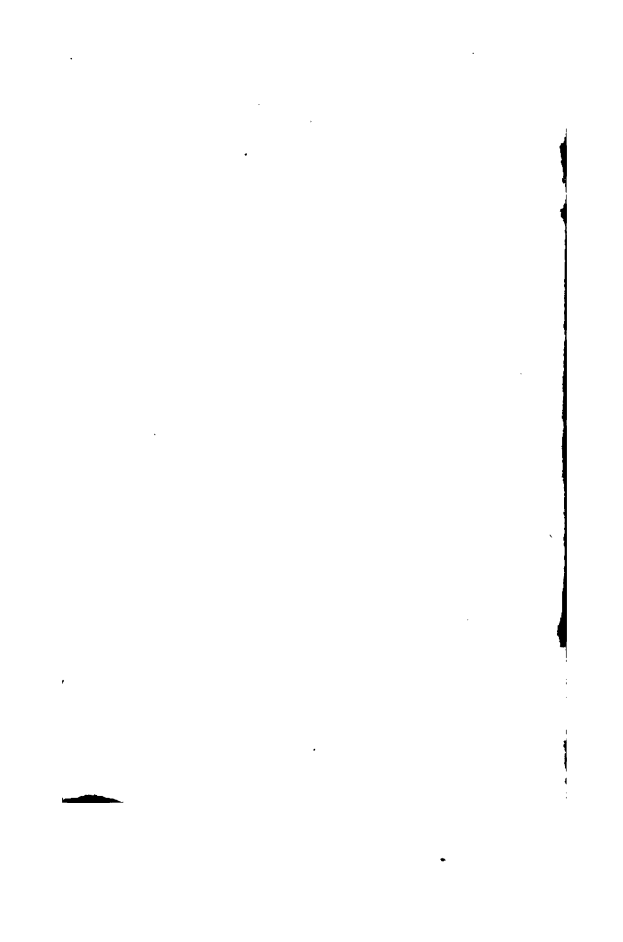
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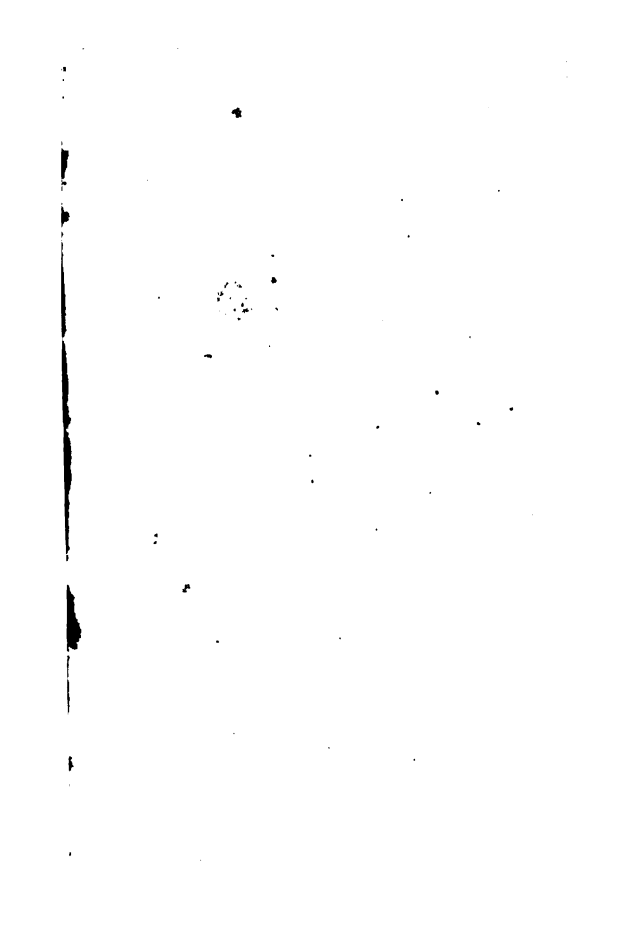
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FRONTISPIECE.



The Heritors had with one consent determined to leave the choice of a schoolmaster to the minister, Morison soon received a regular appointment to the office.



THE
Cottagers of Glenburnie!

A TALE FOR THE FARMERS INGLE-NOOK.

BY

ELIZABETH HAMILTON.



LONDON

JONES & CO

FORDYCE, NEWCASTLE, & HULL,



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THE COTTAGERS
OF
GLENBURNIE

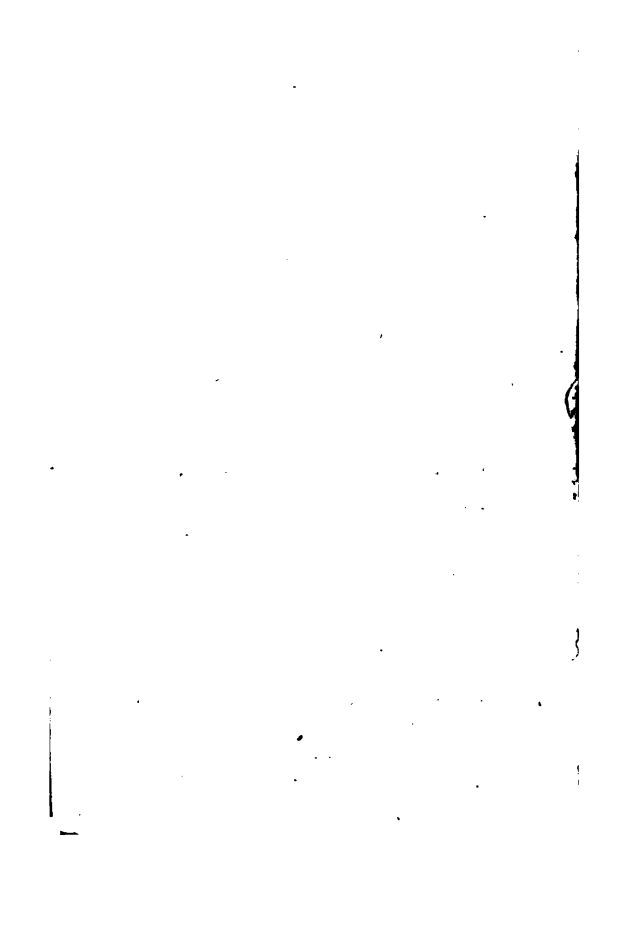
A TALE FOR THE FARMER'S INGLE-NOOK.

BY
ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY WALKER AND CO.
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MDCCKL.



TO
HECTOR MACNEILL, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

Independantly of all considerations of esteem or friendship, I know not to whom the **COTTAGERS OF GLENBURNIE** could be with such propriety inscribed, as to the Author of the "**SKAITH OF SCOTLAND.**"

To the genius displayed in that admired production of the Scottish Muse, this humbler composition of dull prose has indeed no pretensions; but if it shall be admitted that the writers have been influenced by similar motives, I shall be satisfied with the share of approbation that must inevitably follow. Had I adhered to the plan on which those sketches were originally formed, and published them as separate pieces, in form and size resembling the tracts in the "**Cheap Repository,**" I should have had no apprehensions concerning the justice of the sentence to be passed upon them; for then they would have had little chance of falling into other hands than those of the class of persons for whose use they were in-

tended. This exclusive perusal is, however, a happiness which no author would very highly relish. For though we were to be assured, that, of the number of readers in this reading age, one half read only with the intention of gratifying their vanity, by showing their skill in picking out the faults; yet who would not prefer going through the ordeal of this *sot-disant* criticism, to the mortification of not being read at all?

Of the mode of criticism now in vogue, I believe your opinion coincides exactly with my own. We do not consider it as originating in the pride, or spleen, or malignity of the persons by whom it has been most freely exercised, but in a mistaken notion of the species of vigour and energy attached to the censorial character, and essential to the dignity of the critic's office. It is under this misconception that persons of highly-cultivated talents sometimes condescend to make use of the contemptuous sneer, the petty cavil, the burlesque representation,—though modes of criticism in which they may easily be outdone by the vulgar and illiterate. But surely when men of genius and learning seem thus to admit that the decisions they pronounce stand in need of other support than the justice and good sense in which they are founded, they forget the consequences that may follow. They forget that the tone of ill-nature can never be in unison with the emotions that arise from the admiration of what is beautiful! and that, as far as they, by the influence of their example, contribute to give this tone to the public mind, to corrupt the public taste, and give a bias that is inimical to its pro-

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grows in refinement. But however the prevalence of this style of animadversion may, in a general view be lamented, it is not by authors of such trifling productions as the present, that it ought to be condemned: for, is it not some consolation to reflect, that, let the meanest performance be judged with what asperity, or spoken of with what contempt it may, it cannot be more severely judged, or more contemptuously treated than works acknowledged to possess merit of the highest order? Let, then, the critics do their worst; I have found a cure for every wound they can inflict on my vanity. But there are others besides professed critics, concerning whose opinion of the propriety or tendency of this little work I confess myself to be most anxious, and those are the well-wishers to the improvement of their country.

A warm attachment to the country of our ancestors naturally produces a lively interest in all that concerns its happiness and prosperity! but though in this attachment few of the children of Caledonia are deficient. widely different are the views taken of the manner in which it ought to be displayed.

In the opinion of vulgar minds, it ought to produce a blind and indiscriminating partiality for national modes, manners, and customs; and a zeal that kindles into rage at whoever dares to suppose that our country has not in every instance reached perfection. Every hint at the necessity of further improvement is, by such persons, deemed a libel on all that has been already done; and the exposition of what is faulty, though with

a view to its amendment, an unpardonable offence. From readers of this description, you will soon perceive I cannot hope for quarter. Nor is it to readers of this description alone, that the intention with which my Cottage Tale is written will appear erroneous or absurd.

The politician, who measures the interests of his country by her preponderance to the scale of empire, regards all consideration for individual happiness as a weakness; and by the man who thinks riches and happiness synonymous, all that does not directly tend to increase the influx of wealth is held in contempt. Each of these dictate to the opinion of numbers. In the school of the former, the political value of the various classes in society is judged of by their political influence; and in that of the latter, their importance is appreciated by their power of creating wealth. It is the few by whom these privileges are possessed, that are objects of consideration in the eyes of both. The great mass of the people are, in their estimation, as so many teeth in the wheels of a piece of machinery, of no farther value than as they serve to facilitate its movements. No wonder if, in their eyes, a regard to the moral capacities and feelings of such implements should appear visionary and romantic. Not less so perhaps, than to the war-contriving sage at the time he coolly calculates how many of his countrymen may, without national inconvenience, be spared for slaughter!

Happily, there are others, to whom the prosperity of their country is no less dear, though its interests are viewed by them through a very dif-

ferent medium. National happiness they consider the aggregate of the sum of individual happiness and individual virtue. The fraternal tie, of which they feel the influence, binds them not exclusively to the poor or to the affluent—it embraces the interests of all. Every improvement in the arts, which tends to give additional grace to the elegant enjoyments of the wealthy: every discovery made by their countrymen in science; every step attained in the progress of literature or philosophy—is to them a subject of heartfelt gratulation. But while they delight in observing the effects of increasing prosperity with which they are surrounded, they forget not the claims of a class more numerous than that of the prosperous. They forget not that the pleasures of the heart and of the understanding, as well as those of the senses, were intended by Providence to be in some degree enjoyed by all; and therefore, that in the pleasures of the heart and the understanding, all are entitled to participate. Persons of this mode of thinking do not fancy the whole duties of charity to be comprised in some efforts towards prolonging the sensitive existence of those who, without such relief, must perish; nor do they consider extreme indigence, as the only object on which their benevolence ought to be exerted, nor the physical wants of the lower orders, as the only wants that ought to be supplied. Nothing by which the moral habits or domestic comforts of their brethren of any rank can be materially injured or promoted, can to such minds be indifferent. Precious in their eyes are the gleams of joy that illumine the poor man's

cottage; sacred the peace that reigns in it; doubly sacred the virtues by which alone that peace can be established or secured. By minds such as these, my motives will not be misinterpreted. By one such mind, at least, I assure myself they will be judged of, with the indulgence due to so many years of friendship.

May this be accepted as a testimony of the sincerity with which that friendship has ever been returned by,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient and faithful humble servant,

THE AUTHOR.

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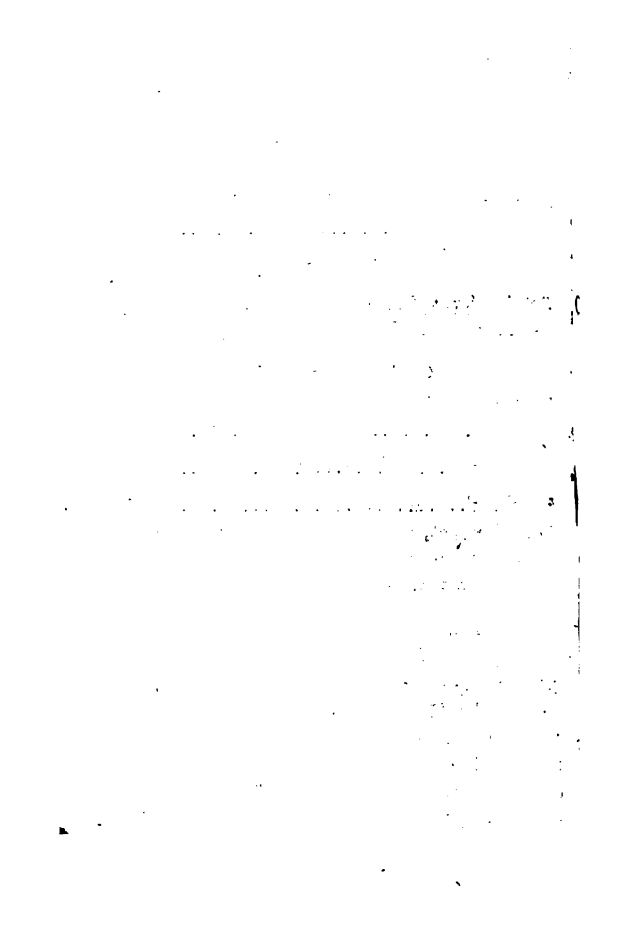
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THE COTTAGERS OF GLENBURNIE.

CHAPTER I.

An Arrival.

IN the fine summer of the year 1788, as Mr. Stewart, of Gowan-brae, and his two daughters, were one morning sitting down to breakfast, they were told by the servant, that a gentlewoman was at the door, who desired to speak with Mr. Stewart on business. 'She comes in good time,' said Mr. Stewart; 'but do you not know who she is?' 'No, Sir,' returned the servant, 'she is quite a stranger, and speaks English, and is very lame, but has a wonderful pleasant countenance.' Mr. Stewart, without further inquiry, hastened to the

door, while the young ladies continued the interrogations.

‘Did she come in her own carriage, or in a hack?’ asked Miss Stewart. ‘She came riding on a double horse,’ replied the lad. ‘Riding double!’ cried Miss Stewart, resuming her seat, ‘I thought she had been a lady. Come, Mary, let us have our breakfast. My goodness! I hope papa is not bringing the woman here.’

As she spoke, the door opened, and Mr. Stewart entered ~~with the stranger~~ leaning on his arm. Her respectful salute was returned by Miss Stewart with that sort of reserve which young ladies, who are anywise doubtful of being entitled to all that they assume, are apt to put on when addressing themselves to strangers, of whose rank they are uncertain; but, by her sister Mary, it was returned with a frankness natural to those who do not fear of being demeaned by an act of courtesy.

‘Indeed you must breakfast with us, my good Mrs. Mason,’ said Mr. Stewart, placing a chair; ‘my daughters have often heard of you from their mother. They are no strangers either to your name or charac-

ter ; and therefore must be prepared to show you esteem and respect.

Miss Stewart coloured, and drew up her head very scornfully ; of which Mrs. Mason took no notice, but humbly thanking the good gentleman for his kindness, added, ' that he could scarcely imagine how much pleasure it gave her, to see the children of one whom she had so loved and honoured ; and she was loved and honoured by all who knew her,' continued she. ' Both the young ladies resemble her ; may they be as like her in their minds as in their persons !'

' God grant they may,' said the father, sighing, ' and I hope her friends will be theirs through life.'

Miss Stewart, who had been all this time looking out of the window, began her breakfast, without taking any notice of what was said ; but Mary, who never heard her mother spoken of without sensible emotion, bowed to Mrs. Mason, with a look expressive of her gratitude ; and observing, with compassion, how much she appeared exhausted with the fatigue of travelling, urged the necessity of her taking refreshment and repose. Mr. Stewart warmly seconded his

daughter's invitation, who, having learned that Mrs. Mason had travelled night and day in the stage coach, and only stopped at——, until a horse could be prepared to bring her forward to Gowan-brae, was anxious that she should devote the remainder of the day to rest. The weary stranger thankfully acceded to the kind proposal; and Mary, perceiving how lame she was, offered her assistance to support her to her room, and conducted her to it with all that respectful kindness, which age or indisposition so naturally excite in an artless mind.

When Mary returned to the parlour, she found her father at the door, going out; he gave her a smile of approbation as he passed, and kindly tapping her on the neck, said, 'she was a dear good lassie, and a comfort to his heart.'

Miss Bell, who thought that every praise bestowed on her sister, conveyed a reproach to her, now broke silence, in evident displeasure with all the party.

'She was sure, for her part, she did not know what people meant by paying such people so much attention. But she knew well enough it was all to get their good

words ; but for her part, she scorned such meanness. She scorned to get the good word of any one, by doing what was so improper.'

'And what, my dear Bell, is improper in what I have now done?' said Mary, in a mild tone of expostulation.

'Improper!' returned her sister, 'I don't know what you call improper, if you think it proper to keep company with a servant, and to make as much fuss about her too, as if she were a lady. Improper, indeed; And when you know too, that Captain Mollins was to come here to-day; and that I had hoped my father would ask him to dinner: but my friends are never to be minded—they are to be turned out to make room for every trumpery person you choose to pick up!'

'Indeed, sister, you do me injustice,' said Mary; 'you know I did not bring Mrs. Mason here; but when I heard her name, I recollected all that our dear mother had often told us of her extraordinary worth; and I thought, if it had pleased God to have spared her, how glad she would have been to have seen one she so

much esteemed: for though my mother was born in a higher station, and bred to higher views, than we have any right to, she had no pride, and treated all who were worthy of her notice with kindness.'

'Yes,' replied Miss Bell, 'it was her only fault.' She was a woman of family; and with her connexions, if she had held her head a little higher, and never taken notice of people because of their being good, and such stuff, she might have lived in a genteeler style. I am sure she gave as much to poor people every year, as might have given handsome dinners to half the gentry in the country; and, to curry favour with my father, you encourage him in the same mean ways. But I see through your mean arts, Miss, and I despise them.'

'Indeed, sister, I have no arts,' said Mary, 'I wish to follow the example that was set us by the best of mothers, and I am sure we cannot have a better model for our conduct.'

'Do as you please, Miss!' cried her sister, choking with rage; and, leaving the room, slapped the door after her with a violence which awaked their guest, and

brought their father up from his study, to see what was the matter. He found Mary in tears, and instantly conjectured the cause of the uproar. 'I see how it is,' said he; 'Bell has been giving vent to the passion which I saw brewing in her breast, from the moment that I brought this worthy woman into the room. The ridiculous notions that she has got about gentility, seem to have stifled every good feeling in her mind. But it is my own fault. This is the effect of sending her, on account of these accomplishments, to that nursery of folly and impertinence, where she learned nothing but vanity and idleness.'

'Indeed, Sir,' said Mary, my sister is very accomplished and very genteel; and it is natural that she should wish to get into genteel company, to which she thinks our taking notice of people in an inferior station, presents an obstacle.'

'Then she thinks very foolishly, and very absurdly,' replied Mr. Stewart. 'My father was an honest man, and therefore I am not ashamed of my origin; but, were I ashamed of it, could I by that make any one forget it? Does not all the country

know that I am but a farmer's son ? and though by being factor on the estate of Longlands, I have been brought into the company of higher people, it is by my character, and not by my situation, that I have gained a title of their respect. Depend upon it, Mary, that as long as people in our private station rest their claims to respect upon the grounds of upright conduct, and unblemished virtue, they will not fail to meet with the attention they deserve ; and, that the vain ambition of being esteemed richer or greater than we really are, is a contemptible meanness, and will not fail to expose us to many mortifications. What in reality can be more mean, than to be ashamed of noticing a deserving person, because they are poor ?—unless, indeed, it be the meanness of courting the favour of one who is rich, and wicked.'

Mary expressed her assent ; and Mr. Stewart proceeded. 'As to Mrs. Mason,' said he, 'she was, it is true, but a servant in the house of Lord Longlands ; and was brought up by the old lady from a child to be a servant. Your mother was then in the house, in a state of dependence, as a

poor relation ; and would have found her situation miserable, had it not been alleviated by the kind attentions of this good girl, Betty Mason, who performed for her many friendly offices essential to her comfort ; and was, in sickness, her sole support and consolation. For the old lady, though pride made her treat my wife as a relation, so far as to give her a seat at her table, was a woman of a coarse and selfish mind, and gave herself little trouble about the feelings or comforts of any one. What my poor dear angel suffered while she was in that great house, was well known to me, and went to my heart. Then seized with a fever at a time the house was full of company, she was so neglected, that she would inevitably have lost her life, but for the care of Mason, who watched her night and day. She always called her her preserver : and can we, my dear May, forget the obligation ? No, no. Never shall one who shewed kindness to her, find aught but kindness at Gowan-brae. Tell your sister that I say so ; and that if she does not choose to treat Mrs. Mason as my guest ought to be treated, she had better keep her room.—But

who comes her ? A fine gentleman I think. Do you know who he is ?' ' I never saw him, Sir,' returned Mary ; ' but I suppose it is a Captain Mollins, whom my sister met with when she went to the ball with Mrs. Flinders.'

' Mrs. Flinders is a vain giddy woman,' said Mr. Stewart, ' and I do not like any one the better for being of her acquaintance ; but I will not prejudge the merits of the gentleman.' Captain Mollins was then shewn in, and was received by Mr. Stewart with a grave civility, which might have embarrassed some people—but the Captain was not easily abashed ; saying, that he had the honour of bringing a message for Miss Stewart, from Mrs. Flinders. He took his seat, and begun talking of the weather with all the ease of an old acquaintance.

Miss Stewart, who, in expectation of the captain's visit, had changed her dress, walked into the room, with a smile, or rather simper on her countenance ; through which, an acute observer would, however, have seen the remains of the recent storm. Her eyes sparkled, but her eyebrows were

not yet unbent to the openness of good humour : her voice was, however, changed to the tone of pleasure ; and so much wit did she find in the captain's conversation, that every sentence he uttered produced a laugh. They had, indeed, all the laugh to themselves ; for, as they only spoke about the ball, and as neither Mr. Stewart or Mary had been there, they could have no clue to the meaning of the many brilliant things that were said. But when the old gentleman heard the captain ask his daughter whether she was not acquainted with some of the quizzies whom he had seen speak to her, and saw his daughter blush indignant at the charge, he thought it time to ask for an explanation ; and begged the captain to inform him of whom he spoke.

The Captain turned off the question with a laugh—saying, ‘ he was only rallying Miss Stewart about a gentleman in a green coat, who had the assurance to ask her to dance—one of the town's people—and you know, Sir, what a vulgar set they are, he, he, he ?’

‘ O shockingly vulgar indeed,’ said Miss Stewart ; ‘ but we have no acquaintance

with them, I assure you—we visit none but the families in the country.'

'Then you have no remorse for your cruelty to that poor Mr. Fraser,' cried the captain. 'He looked so mortified when you refused him—I shall never forget it, he, he, he!'

'Ha, ha, ha—Well you are so comical,' said Miss Stewart, endeavouring to prevent her father, who was about to speak; but the old gentleman would be heard. 'Was it Mr. Fraser, did you say, Sir, that asked my daughter?'

'Yes, Fraser, Fraser, that was his name,' I think—a little squat vulgar fellow—one you probably don't know.'

'But I do know him, Sir,' returned Mr. Stewart; 'that little fat vulgar fellow is my nephew, Sir,—my daughter's cousin-germain! A man of whose notice she ought to be proud, for he is respected as a benefactor to the whole neighbourhood. Were she to be ashamed to acknowledge her relationship to such a man, because he wears plain manners and a plain coat, I should be ashamed of her. Had my nephew been less successful in business than

he has been, he would still merit esteem, for though of no high birth, he possesses the heart, and soul, and spirit of a gentleman.'

'Very true, Sir,—very true, indeed,' said the captain, with undaunted assurance. 'Mr. Fraser is a very worthy man; he gives excellent dinners; I have the honour of knowing him intimately; have dined with him twice a week ever since I have been at —; a very worthy man indeed. I believe he dines with Mrs. Flinders to-day, and will probably see Miss Stewart home; for I hope she wont mortify her friend, by refusing her invitation.'

Miss Stewart looked at her father, who was exceedingly averse from the proposal. At length, however, she carried her point, as she generally did: for Mr. Stewart though he saw, and hourly felt, the consequence of his indulgence, wanted the firmness that was necessary to enforce obedience, and to guide the conduct of this forward and self-willed child.

CHAPTER II.

Dissertation on Dress...Antiquated Precepts..
History of Mrs. Mason's Childhood.

MR. STEWART being called away on business, left it in charge with his daughter Mary to prevent the departure of their guest during his absence: a commission which she gladly undertook to execute, saying, that she should watch for the moment of her awakening in the adjoining room. In going to it she passed the door of her sister's apartment, which stood ajar, as was indeed its usual state; for she had among her other accomplishments, acquired such a habit of slapping it after her, that the spring of the lock was always broken.

Mary, hearing herself called on, entered and asked if she could render her any assistance in dressing. 'O yes,' cried Bell, 'if you will only come and help me to find my things; I don't know, I am sure, where they are all gone to. I have looked all these drawers through, and I cannot find a single pair of stockings fit to put on. What

shall I do? I have nothing fit to wear
O me! what shall I do?’

‘What! nothing fit to wear, among all these heaps of clothes?’ said Mary; ‘I believe few girls in the country have such a well-stored wardrobe. We, at any rate, have no reason to complain, as we always find my father.’ —

‘My father!’ interrupted Bell, ‘I am sure my father would never let us wear any thing in the fashion, if he could. But what should he know about dress at Gowanbrae?’—‘I wonder you have not more spirit than to fall in with his old-fashioned notions.’

‘My father wishes us always to be dressed according to our station and our fortune,’ returned Mary; ‘and I think it a pity such notions should ever be out of fashion.’

‘But they are,’ said Bell, and that’s enough. Who thinks of being so mean as to confess that they cannot afford any thing expensive? I wish you saw how the young ladies in Edinburgh dress! I don’t mean those who have fortunes, for there is nothing in that; but those who have not a shilling to depend on. Yet they are all so fine

that one is ashamed to be seen beside them ! Look there, and see whether I have one decent thing to put on.'

'Indeed, your things are very good,' returned Mary, 'if you would be persuaded to keep them properly. I wonder you would not do it for the sake of having a comfortable room : for it is always so strewed with litter, that one never can find a chair to sit down on ; and think how your things must be spoiled by the dust.'

'But who can be at the trouble of folding their things as you do ?' cried Bell ; 'and, besides, it is so like an old maid. Well, now that you have got that gown in order, I think it will do ; and now, if you would let me have your new cap, I should be quite smart.'

'And why not wear your own ?' It is surely the same, if not better than mine is.'

'O no,' returned Miss Bell, 'it is all torn to pieces.'

'How ?'

'Why I forgot to put it in the box ; and and it met with a misfortune—How could I help it ? I am sure I never saw such a thing in my life ; nor any one else. These

vile little terrier puppies ! I never knew the like of them : but they are just kept about the house to plague me. I had only lain down upon my bed to read a novel I got from Mrs. Flinders, when I heard the nasty things come into the room : but I could not be at the trouble to put them out, I was so interested in the book. Little did I think it was my cap they were tearing to pieces, all the while they went bouncing and jumping about the room. Whurt, whurt ! cried one ; Wouf, wouf ! cried the other ; but I still read on, till I was so much affected by the story, that I was obliged to get up and look for my pocket-handkerchief—when, lo ! the first thing I beheld was the fragments of my poor cap ! not one morsel of it together. The lace torn into perfect scraps, and the ribbon quite useless ! Do now let me have your cap like a good creature, and I promise to take care of it.’

Mary, who was indeed a good creature, could refuse her sister nothing when she spoke to her with temper. She brought her the cap, and assisted her in dressing her hair for it ; but could not avoid taking the opportunity of giving her a few cautionary

hints, with regard to forming hasty intimacies with the strangers she met at Mount Flinders. Bell was instantly in arms in defence of her friend's associates, who were all *excessively genteel*; but happily the carriage was at the door, and the coachman so impatient, that she had no time for a further discussion. She was no sooner gone than Mary went to enquire for her guest; and as the cordial invitation she carried her was given with evident good will, it was accepted of in the spirit of gratitude.

Mr. Stewart did not return till the evening of the following day; but in the interim the time passed cheerfully. The conversation often turned upon a topic that was ever interesting to the heart of Mary—the virtues of her mother, on which she delighted to expatiate; she likewise spoke of her brothers, who had been recommended by her mother to her particular care. ‘I deeply feel,’ said Mary, ‘the importance of the trust; and I daily pray to God for strength to execute it. What, alas! can I do for my brothers, but give them the best advice I can, when they are at school? They are indeed very good boys, and never refuse to

attend to what I say, unless in regard to the respect I wish them to pay my sister. But she is constantly finding fault with some of them; and is, I fear, so jealous of their attachment to me, that she will never love them as she ought; which often makes me very unhappy; for I have been used to hear my mother say, that young men generally turned out well, who had a peaceful happy home; and, besides, what can be so delightful as a family of love!

‘True,’ replied Mrs. Mason, ‘it is one of the characteristics of heaven. But in this life, my dear Miss Mary, every one must have their trials; and were it not for the contrariety of dispositions and tempers, how few trials should we have to encounter in domestic life! To yield to those who in their turn yield to us, is an easy task, and would neither exercise our patience, nor forbearance, nor fortitude; and are not these most precious virtues?’

‘How like that is to my good mother!’ cried Mary. ‘Oh, Mrs. Mason, if I had always such a friend as you beside me, to put me in mind of my duty and to support

me in performing it, I think I should never sink under it, as I sometimes do.'

'And have you not a friend, a guide, and a supporter, in Him who called you to these trials of your virtue? Consider, my dear young lady, it is your Heavenly Father, who has set the task—perform it as unto Him, and when you have to encounter opposition, or injustice, you will no longer find them intolerable.'

'Thank you, thank you,' replied Mary; 'I fear I do not always reflect so much on this as I ought. I shall however, endeavour to keep it more in mind for the future. But tell me, Mrs. Mason, how it is that you come to think so justly—so like my dear mother? You must, like her, have had the advantage of an excellent education. And yet, pardon me, for I suppose I have been misinformed, but I understood that you were not, when young, in a situation in which you could be supposed to receive the benefit of much instruction. I now see you have had greater advantages than I imagined.'

'Yes, replied Mrs. Mason, smiling, 'my advantages indeed were great. I had a good

mother, who, when I was a little child, taught me to subdue my own proud spirit, and to be tractable and obedient. Many poor people think, that their children will learn this time enough, when they go into the world; and that as they will meet with hardships when they grow up, it would be a pity to make them suffer by contradicting them when they are little. But what does a child suffer from the correction of a judicious parent, in comparison of what grown people suffer from their passions? my mother taught me the only true road to obedience, in the love and fear of God. I learned from her to read, but she read ill herself, and could not instruct me in a proper method; nor could she afford to send me to school, for she was reduced to extreme poverty. She died when I was ten years old, and I thank God for enabling me to add to the comforts of the last year of her life by my industry.'

'Why, what could you do for her at that tender age?' said Mary, 'you were but a little child.'

'I was so, Miss,' replied Mrs. Mason,

‘ but I could knit stockings, though I wore none ; and having knit a pair for the gardener’s wife at Hill Castle, I was recommended by her to the housekeeper, who had the gout in her feet, and wanted a pair knit of lamb’s wool, to wear in the winter. I happened to please her ; and when she paid me, she not only gave me twopence over and above the price, but a bit of sweetcake, which I immediately put in my pocket, saying I would take it to my mother. This brought on some questions, the result of which was an order to come to the castle daily for my mother’s dinner. Never, never shall I forget the joy of heart with which I went home with these glad tidings ; nor the pious gratitude with which my mother returned her thanks to God for this unlooked for mercy ! She hoped that I would gain the favour of benefactors by my diligence and industry, and she was not disappointed. The housekeeper spoke of me to her lady, who desired that when I next came I might be taken up to her room, that she might see me. Her orders were obeyed next day, and with trembling limbs and a beating heart did I approach her. She ask-

ed me several questions, and was so well satisfied with my answers, that she said she was sure I was a good girl, and that she would give me education to make me a good servant, and that I should live at the castle under the care of Jackson. Seeing me hesitate, she looked angry, and asked me if I was too proud to be a servant under Jackson? "O no," I cried, "I would be happy to do any thing for Mrs. Jackson, but I cannot leave my mother. She is not able to leave her bed, and I do every thing for her; she has no one but me to help her."

"It is very true, my lady," said the housekeeper, and she then gave such an account of all I did for my mother, as seemed to astonish the old lady, who, in a gentle tone, said that I was a good girl; and should come to live with her when my mother died, which could be at no great distance. The possibility of my mother's death had never before occurred to me; and when my lady put half-a-crown into my hand, which she said was to serve for earnest, I looked at it with horror, considering it as making a sort of bargain for my mother's life. With tears running down my cheeks, I begged

her to take back the money, for that I should be ready to serve her by night or by day, for what she pleased to give me, but she refused, and telling me I was a little fool, bade me take the silver to my mother, and say, that she should have as much every week. "Your ladyship will not be long troubled with the pensioner," said the housekeeper; "for I am much mistaken if she has many weeks to live." I was so struck at hearing this sad sentence, that I went home with a heavy heart, and complained to my mother for her having concealed from me that she was so very ill. She said she knew how much I had to do, that my exertions were beyond my strength; and therefore she had not had the heart to afflict me with speaking of her situation. But she saw that her trust in Providence had not been in vain. The Lord, who had through life so graciously supplied her wants, had heard her prayers in behalf of her child. "Yes," repeated she, "my prayers have been answered in peace. I know that my Redeemer liveth; continue to serve him, my dear bairn; and though we now part, we shall hereafter meet in joy." She continued some

time apparently engaged in fervent prayer. At length her lips ceased to move, and I thought she had fallen asleep. I made up our little fire, and having said my prayers, gently crept to bed. She was then gone, but I did not know that her soul had fled. Cold as she was, I did not think it was the coldness of death! But when I awoke in the morning, and found that she no longer breathed, and saw that her face was altered, though it still looked mild and pleasing, I was seized with inexpressible terror: this did not, however, last. I recollected that God was still present with me: and, casting myself on my knees before Him, I held up my little hands to implore his protection, engaging, in the language of simplicity, that I would be evermore His obedient child.

‘This action inspired me with courage. I deliberately dressed myself, and went over to the farmer’s to tell of my sad loss, which was indeed proclaimed by my tears rather than my words. Nothing could exceed the kindness of all her neighbours upon this occasion. They clubbed among them the expenses of my mother’s funeral, and resolved that all she had should be kept for me.

They made a sort of a rude inventory of her little effects; and on searching her pockets discovered the half-crown piece which had been the prelude to all my sorrows. At sight of it, my tears flowed afresh, and I cried out that I would not have that big shilling—I would never touch it, for it was it that had brought on my mother's death. I then, as well as I could, told all that my lady had said to me, when she gave it, and was greatly surprised to find, that, instead of joining in my aversion to the half-crown, my good neighbours considered it as an auspicious omen of my future fortune. Nor have I had any reason to view it in a contrary light; for though my life (the rest of which has been spent in Lord Longland's family,) has not been free from troubles, it has been sweetened by many mercies. But I must have tired you with talking of myself,' continued Mrs. Mason; 'for what interest can you take in the story of my childhood?'

'But I do indeed, Mrs. Mason, I take a great interest in it,' cried Mary; 'and I have learned from it more of the consequences of early education, than from many of

the books I have read upon the subject. Pray tell me how you went on at Hill Castle ? and tell me how soon it was that you saw my mother, and what she was then like ?

‘ She was then exactly what you are now, my dear young lady. The same height, the same soft voice, the same fair complexion, and the same mild expression in her eyes. I could almost think it her, that now stands before me.’

‘ Well, but you must go on from the time you went home. Did the old lady receive you kindly ?’

‘ She meant to do so,’ returned Mrs. Mason ; ‘ but she had a stern manner, and exacted such minute and punctual obedience, as rendered it difficult to please her. Indeed she was never pleased except by those who flattered her grossly ; and it was, as I soon saw, by flattery, that her own woman, Mrs. Jackson, had made herself such a favourite. But though I could not approve the means, I must say this for Mrs. Jackson, that she did not make a bad use of her favour, at least with regard to me, or to those she thought she had in her

power ; but she was so jealous of any one obtaining my lady's ear except herself, that it made her often guilty of endeavouring to create a prejudice against those whose influence she had any dread of. I was warned of this by my first friend, the old housekeeper, who on the day after I went home, called me into her little parlour, and said, that as she had been the means of bringing me to the house, she would always be my friend as long as I was good and obedient ; but that, as she wished me well, she would not have me speak of her kindness ; for that, said she, would not please Mrs. Jackson, for she likes to think that people owe every thing to her—aye, even before my lady herself. For though my lady may be angry, she will forget and forgive ; but if you once show Jackson that you wish to please any body before her, she will neither forget nor forgive it to you as long as you live ; and while you look to her as all in all, she will be very kind to you, and make my lady kind to you too ; for she does with my lady what she pleases.'

' I dropped my little curtsey, and "Thank you, ma'am," at the end of her discourse ;

but I suppose I did not seem satisfied, for she asked me if I was thinking of what she had been saying to me? "Yes, ma'am," said I, "but,"—"But what?" said she. It was in vain she asked; I could not express myself—for I could not point out where the error lay, though I felt that the conduct she recommended, was somewhat opposite to that uprightness and sincerity which my mother had so strictly enforced. I resolved, however, to exert myself to gain Mrs. Jackson's good will, by diligence and attention; and thought, in spite of all the housekeeper said, that she must love me the better for being grateful to whoever was kind to me.

'As our progress in every thing depends upon our diligence, and as even in childhood we soon learn what we resolve to learn, Mrs. Jackson had little trouble in the task of teaching me. I soon worked at my needle as well as was possible for a child of my age; and she did not spare me, for she used to boast to my lady at night of what I had performed in the day. I never had a minute's time to play; but though such close confinement was not good for

my health, it was good for giving me a habit of application, the most essential of all habits for those who are to care for bread.

‘ By this time I was twelve years old, Mr. Jackson found me so useful an assistant, that I should probably have been fit for nothing but needle-work all my life long, had not my lady been so pleased with my performance, as to resolve to employ me in assisting her in the embroidering of a set of chair covers, which were to be done in the fancy way of her own contrivance. I now sat all the day in her dressing-room. and had nothing to complain of except hunger ; but of my being hungry my lady never thought, though she must have known that I oft n fasted nine, and sometimes ten hours at a time ; for I never durst rise from my work until she went down to dinner ; but, though thoughtless of my want, she was in other respects very kind to me, and encouraged me by praising my work. The more satisfaction she expressed in me, the less gracious did Mrs. Jackson become. She would on some days scarcely speak to me ; and though I begged to know if I had

offended her, would make me no other answer than that I was now too fine a lady to mind any thing she could say. This made me very unhappy, so that I often cried sadly when I was sitting at my work alone; and was one day observed by my lady, who, though my back was towards her, had seen my face in the glass as she entered the room. She asked what was the matter with me in a tone so peremptory, that I dared not refuse to answer; and with many tears I confessed, that Mrs. Jackson was displeased with me, and I knew not for what.

“But I shall know,” said my lady, pulling the bell with violence—“Jackson cannot be angry without a cause.” Jackson appeared; and without any hesitation denied the charge. “Me angry with the poor child!” said she! “how could she think me angry with her? Am not I her best friend? But it is evident what the matter is, my lady; the poor young creature is broken-hearted from confinement; and besides, she is getting uppish notions, from sitting up like a lady from morning to night. But your ladyship pleases to have

her beside you, to be sure, or you would not have her, and so I say nothing; but if I were to presume to speak, I should say that it would do the poor thing more good to let her do a little stirring work under the housemaid now and then; for I don't like to see young creatures spoiled till they are good for nothing; but if your ladyship thinks that she can work the chair-covers better than I can, your ladyship knows best."

'Whether my lady saw through the motives of this advice or no, I cannot tell, but she complied with it, and I was immediately consigned to Molly the housemaid, who was one of the most active and clever servants I have ever known.

'I had been so cramped by constant sitting, that I found it very difficult to go about my new occupation with the activity which Molly required, and of which she set me the example. But I soon acquired it; and Molly confessed she never had to tell me the same thing twice. This made her take pains with me; and I have often since found the advantage of having learned from her the best way of doing all sorts

of household work. She was of a hasty temper, but very good-natured upon the whole; and if she scolded me heartily for any little error in the way of doing my work, she praised me as cordially for taking pains to rectify it. As there were many polished grates to scour, and a vast number of rooms to keep clean, we had a great deal to do; but it was made easy by regularity and method: so that in winter we had time to sit down to our needles in the evening, and in summer generally contrived to get a walk as far as the dairy.

‘I was a year and a half under Molly, and thought it a happy time: for though I worked hard, I got health and spirits, and was as gay as a lark. When Molly was going to be married, she desired the house-keeper to ask my lady to permit me to be her bridemaids. We were both called into my lady’s room, when she repeated the request; and taking me by the hand, “It is but justice,” says she, “to tell your ladyship how this lassie has behaved. I thought when she began, she never would have made a servant, because she never had been used to it; but I soon found that she had a wil-

ling mind, and that was every thing. She has been greater help to me, than some that were twice her age; and in the eighteen months she has been with me, she has never disappointed me by any neglect, nor ever told me an untruth or given me a saucy answer. And she has been so civil and discreet, I wish to put what respect on her is in my power: and if your ladyship pleases to let her be my bridemaids, I shall take it as a great favour to myself. My lady looked at Jackson, who was dressing out her toilet, and had stopped to listen to Molly's speech. "Do you think she can be spared, Jackson?" said my lady. "Indeed," replied Jackson, "if you ask me, my lady, I certainly do not think she can."

"If you please, my lady," said Molly, "the new housemaid says she will think nothing of doing all the work to give a play to poor Betty: the dairymaid too will help her; there is not a servant in the house that would not, she is so obliging and so good-natured a lassie."

"Oh if you are to dictate to my lady that's another thing," cried Jackson; "I supposed my lady was to do as she pleased."

“ ‘ And so I will,’ said my lady, peevishly ; “ go down stairs now (to me,) and I will think of it.” In a short time, Jackson came down exultingly, and bid me go to my work, for that my lady did not choose that I should have my head turned, and be made good for nothing by going about to weddings.

‘ I made no answer, but I could not help being much vexed ; for it was the first time I had had the prospect of any pleasure ; and the idea of seeing a dance, and enjoying all the merriment of such a happy day, had quite elated my spirits, which were now as suddenly depressed. I endeavoured to hide my tears ; but Jackson, who was put out of temper by the consciousness of having treated me harshly, was glad to throw the blame from herself, and therefore accused Molly of having spoiled and misled me, by filling my head with folly ; an accusation that vexed me even more than my disappointment.’

CHAPTER III.

History of Mrs. Mason continued.

AFTER dinner, Mrs. Mason, at Miss Mary's request, resumed the account of her life, which we shall give as nearly as possible in her own words, without taking notice of the observations that were made by her young friend ; or of interruptions that occurred to break the thread of her story :—

Jackson, who had now got over her fears of my lady's taking a fancy to me, began to wish for my assistance in the work she was about ; and got my lady prevailed upon to put me once more under her direction. She took care that I had full employment, and I thank her for it, though it was not to show her good will that she did it, but the contrary ; for she still retained a grudge at me, for the affection I had expressed for Molly ; and it was in this spirit that she laid out my work. As you have been at Hill Castle, you must remember the old tower, and that there are four

rooms in it, one over the other to the top. The lowest of these rooms, that on the ground floor, with the iron-barred windows, was Jackson's own apartment, and where I likewise slept in a little press bed. There could not, to be sure, be a more dismal looking place ; and indeed they said it had, in the old times, been used as a prison, and was said by all the servants to be haunted. But I had no leisure for thinking of such things : for, besides the quantity of needle-work which Mrs. Jackson exacted from me, I had all the apartments of the tower, from top to bottom committed to my care, and had to sweep and dust them, and to rub the furniture every day ; so that in the day I was too busy, and by the time I went to bed too sleepy, to think about the ghost.

Ever since I had been at the Castle, the tower rooms had only been occasionally in use, when the house was full of company ; but now the upper one was, we heard, to be occupied by a cousin of my lady's, who was spoken of by Jackson with the contempt which servants are too apt to feel towards the humble friends and poor rela-

tions of the families they live with. I thought, I confess it with some vexation, of the additional trouble this new guest was to occasion me ; and, on the evening of her arrival, went to make up her room with no great cheerfulness. On opening the door, I saw the young lady sitting at the window, and would have gone back, but she desired me to come in, in a voice so sweet, and yet so sorrowful, that it seemed to go to my very heart. I saw she had been weeping, but she dried her tears, and condescended to enter into conversation with me, asking me how long I had been at service, and other kindly questions.

‘ Four years at service, and not yet fifteen !’ said she ; ‘ poor girl ! your parents must have been in great distress to part with you so soon.’—‘ I had no parents, Ma’am,’ said I ; ‘ my father was carried off in a fever before I was born, and my mother died ten years after ; and then my lady was so good as to let me come here to learn to be a servant.’

‘ And you were thankful for getting leave to come to learn to be a servant ?’ said Miss Osburne ; ‘ what a lesson for me !’

She seemed for some moments buried in thought ; and then, speaking to me again, ‘ You are right to be thankful, Betty ; God Almighty, who is the father of the fatherless, will never forsake us while we trust in Him ; and we ought to submit ourselves to all His dispensations, and even to be thankful for those that appear the darkest.’ While I looked at her lovely face, as it was again bathed in tears, which fell fast as she spoke to me, I thought her an angel ! so superior did she seem to any human being that I had ever seen. The meekness with which she bore her afflictions, increased my respect ; but that one in the rank of a lady, could have her heart thus touched by grief appeared to me incomprehensible ; for I was then so ignorant as to think, that the sorrows of life were only tasted in their bitterness by those of lowly station.

You, my dear Miss Mary, have doubtless heard enough of the history of your mother’s family to know the sad change of circumstances which she experienced on the death of her parents, an event that had then lately taken place. I was unable to form in my mind any notion of how this change

affected her ; for to me she appeared still placed in a situation so high above all want, as to be most enviable. She had no hard work to do, no task to perform, and which, sick or well, must be accomplished : but servants to attend to her, and fine rooms to sit in, and plenty of fine clothes to wear, and the niceties of a plentiful table to eat. Alas ! I soon learned, from closer observation, how little these things tend to happiness ; and that peace of mind, the only happiness to be had on earth, is distributed by Providence with an equal hand among all the various classes in society.

The kind manner in which Miss Osburne spoke to me, made me take such pleasure in serving her, as made all my work seem light. My attention did not escape her notice, and O how richly did she repay it ! Finding that I read indifferently, and not so as to understand what I read, she proposed giving me a daily lesson, which I thankfully accepted ; and, that it might not interfere with my work, I got up an hour earlier every morning, which I employed so diligently, that even Mrs. Jackson was fully satisfied.

I had now acquired sense enough to know what an inestimable benefit was conferred upon me by my dear Miss Osburne's kind instructions. To her goodness I am indeed indebted for all I know. From her I not only learned to read with propriety, to write a tolerable hand, and to cast accounts; but what was more valuable than all these, from her I learned to think. She opened to me the book of Providence, and taught me to adore the wisdom, the justice, and the mercy of my God, in all his dealings with the human race. She taught me to explore my own heart; to be sensible of its errors and its weaknesses; and to be tender of the faults of others, in proportion as I was severe upon my own. My mother had endeavoured to lay in me the foundation of Christian principles when I was a child; but it was not until I had learned from this dear young lady to search the Scriptures for instruction, instead of running them over as a task, that Christian principles were rooted in my heart.

What could I do for her in return? If I could have laid down my life, it would have been too little; and if, in any instance,

I proved of service, or of comfort to her, I consider it a happiness for which I am most truly thankful.

Her situation at Hill Castle was indeed a thorny one. She was there encompassed with many evils ; and, in one instance, beset with snares, which it required no common prudence to escape. But her prudence was never put to sleep, as in other young people it often is, by vanity ; and with all the meekness and gentleness of a saint, she had all the wisdom and the firmness of a noble and enlightened mind. My lady and Jackson were the only persons that ever saw Miss Osburne without loving her. But my lady, though she sometimes took fancies to particular people, which lasted for a little while, never loved any one for their good qualities ; and had a spite at Miss Osburne for being so much better informed, and so much wiser than she was herself ; and it was enough to prevent Jackson from loving her, that she was so loved by me.

But, notwithstanding all my lady's crossness to her, Miss Osburne endeavoured to make her happy, by labouring to bring about a reconciliation between her and her

son ; and she so far succeeded, as to prevail on him to come to the castle on the death of his lady, and to leave his little boy, (the present lord,) under his mother's care. I never thought my lady loved the child ; but as the heir of the family, she was proud of him, and indulged his humour in every thing, so that his temper was quite spoiled. He took a fancy to play in Jackson's room, in preference to the nursery, and was attended by his maid, a very artful woman, who had contrived to make the child fond of her, by giving him secret quantities of sweet-cake, which, on account of his stomach, he was forbid to eat.

When he could not be bribed into doing what she pleased, she had nothing for it but to frighten him ; and, in order to do so effectually, used to tell him stories of hobgoblins, and to make a noise as of some spirit coming to take him away ; on hearing which, the little creature would run panting and terrified, to hide his head in her lap. You can have no notion how his nerves were shook by this. I believe he feels it to the present day, and am sure that much of his oddity, and of his bad

temper, of which the world talks so much, might all be traced to the bad management of Jenny Thomson.

She was called to go up to my lady with her little charge, and I was left alone in a very disconsolate state. The temptation to follow her advice was strong, but, thank God, my principles were stronger; and the consequences of beginning a course of sin by departing from truth, were so deeply imprinted on my mind, that I was preserved from the snare.

On telling Jackson what had happened, she was at first thrown into a mighty passion, and would have cast the blame on me if it had been possible; but, though always unreasonable while her anger lasted, she was too good a woman not to be shocked at the thoughts of making up a deliberate and wicked lie, in order to deceive her mistress. We were still in consultation, when my lady rang the bell for Jackson, who returned in a moment, to tell me that I must immediately go up and answer for myself; but that as *my friend* Miss Osburne was there, I need not be afraid, for she would certainly take my part.

I went up, as you may believe, with a beating heart. As soon as I opened the door, my lady in a sharp voice, asked me what I had done with her fine lace? adding, that I had better tell the truth at once, than make any evasion. 'I will indeed tell the truth, my Lady,' said I; 'and though I am very sorry for the loss, your ladyship will be convinced that I could not help it, and am not to blame.' I then told the story simply as it had happened; but, while telling it, plainly saw that what I said made no impression. When I had finished, my lady looked me full in the face, her eyes quite wild with rage and indignation, and, bursting into a sort of scornful laugh, 'A pretty story truly you have made out indeed!' cried she, 'This is all the good of your reading the Bible forsooth! first to destroy my lace through carelessness, and then to lay the blame upon the poor child! the heir of the family! one whom such a creature as you ought to have thought yourself honoured in being permitted to wipe the dirt from his shoes? And yet you dare to lay your faults to his door; and to complain of him to me?

What assurance! But I am happy to have detected you; you are a vile hypocrite, and shall no longer be harboured in this house. I give you warning to provide yourself in another place.'

'I am sorry to have offended your ladyship,' said I, very humbly; 'but indeed I have told the truth, and I am sure Jenny cannot be so wicked as not to confirm every word I have said.'

'Pardon me for interfering,' said Miss Osburne, 'but I have such good reason for having a high opinion of Betty's principles, that I am convinced she is incapable of being guilty of what you attribute to her. I could stake my life on her sincerity. Do, my dear madam take a little time for inquiry before you condemn.'

This reasonable advice seemed like throwing oil on the fire of my lady's pride, and she became more angry than ever. She, however, desired Jenny to be immediately called. As soon as she entered, she was desired to tell without fear, in what manner the accident had happened. 'I am sure, my lady,' said the artful girl, 'it was as your ladyship says, an accident; for I

am sure Mrs. Mason had no intention whatever to drive down the screen, nor do I believe she saw when she did it, for it was in turning round that she pushed it over, and the lace just fell into the fire, and was burned in a moment.'

'And where was Lord Lintop at the time?' asked Miss Osburne.

'I believe he was standing at the table,' returned Jenny, unhesitatingly. 'O, now I recollect, he was playing with his little coach, the coach which her ladyship gave him, and which he is so fond of, that he would never let it be out of his hand; but indeed he loves every thing that his grand-mamma gives him; I never saw so dear a tractable creature in all my life.'

'Are you sure that he was then playing with the coach?' asked Miss Osburne.

'O very sure and certain,' returned Jenny; 'I remember it particularly, because I had just put a string to it, as we went into Mrs. Jackson's room.'

'I shall refresh your memory, however,' said Miss Osburne, rising, and opening the door of a closet, from whence she returned with the coach in her hand; 'This toy has

been in that closet since yesterday evening, that I took it from the child, when he was going to bed. In this instance, therefore you have been incorrect.'

'That is of no consequence,' said my lady; 'the child might have been playing with some other toy: all I ask is, did he touch the lace?'

'O, poor innocent darling!' cried Jenny; no, as I hope to be saved, he was not even near it.'

'O Jenny, what a sin are you committing!' I exclaimed. But her ladyship commanded me to be silent, and leave the room.

I went, grieved and astonished at her injustice. But rejoicing in my innocence. Jackson was very kind to me, and assured me that my Lady would, when left to herself, come round, but that there would be no good in speaking to her at present. There was indeed no good in it; for all that Miss Osburne said in my defence, only made her more positive in asserting the truth of Jenny's story; and when my amiable friend would have questioned the child, she helped him to all his answers; and it is surprising

how soon children can observe who is on their side, and how soon they can learn to practice the little arts of cunning and deceit.

My leaving the castle was now a thing fixed and certain : and the only consolation I could receive in the view of it, was from a knowledge of carrying with me the goodwill of all that knew me. I was shocked at the thoughts of being thrown into the world without a friend ; but I was reminded by dear Miss Osburne, that the friendship of man is but a bending reed, in comparison of the protection of Him, who is, to all that put their trust in Him, a tower of strength.

I was now to go in three days, and was not yet provided with a place ; but Miss Osburne had written about me to a friend of hers, and I hoped her application would be successful. In the mean time, Lord Longlands arrived at the castle, to prepare his Mother for the reception of his intended bride, and heiress of Merriton, whose great fortune made her a more acceptable daughter-in-law to the old lady, than my Lord's first wife had been ; and Jackson seeing my

Lady in such high good humour, thought it a favourable time to soften her in my behalf. She began by telling her how sorry I was to leave the castle, and then ventured to say many things in my praise; taking care at the same time to contrast all she said in my favour, with the idleness and self-conceit of Jenny, whose word, she said, would never be taken before mine by any who knew us both, as she did. Poor Jackson had reason to repent her zeal; for she found my lady so prepossessed in favour of my adversary, that all she said against me was attributed to spite. And she now saw, that by having accustomed her Lady to flattery, she had exposed her to the arts of a more cunning flatterer than herself. In fact, Jenny looked to Jackson's place, and would have succeeded in her designs, had it not been for a very extraordinary accident, which brought all her character to light.

On the morning that I was to leave the castle, Miss Osburne told Lord Longlands, that his mother was that day to part with the most attached and faithful creature in the world, on account of her having thrown

the blame of burning a piece of lace on little Charles. My lord inquired into the particulars, and resolved to have the matter investigated fairly before I went; and on my Lady's coming in, told her his design. Both Jenny and I were summoned to appear; and my Lord having first requested that no one should speak but the person he called on for an answer, first desired me to tell my story; and when I had finished, called on Jenny for hers. She began much in the same way as she had done before; but, in concluding, added what she had not then said, that I had immediately intreated her not to tell how it happened, but to join me in saying it was Lord Lintop who threw down the screen; for that my Lady would not be angry if she thought he did it. She was then beginning a long harangue upon her good will to me, and the hardships she lay under in being looked down upon by all the servants in the house, because she would not join me in making up a story against her dear innocent child, to save me from my Lady's anger. Lord Longlands desired her to stop: and then asked me what I had done with the

lace, which the child had twisted up, and which I said was torn. I had, I said, given it to Mrs. Jackson. She was called on, and the lace was produced in the state I had decribed it. On examining it, my Lord called for his son, and taking him on his knee, asked him if he remembered the story he had told him of the little boy who always spoke the truth? 'Yes, papa,' said the child. 'Then,' said my Lord, 'will you be a good boy like him, that I may love you?' 'Yes, papa.' 'Well, then, tell me truly what you did with the piece of lace you tore from this?' holding up the fragment. The child coloured as red as scarlet; and my Lord kissing him, very mildly, and in a cheerful encouraging voice, repeated the question, 'I—I believe I hid it, papa,' said he.

'Where did you hide it my dear? tell me truly, and you shall have a ride upon the little horse this very evening.' The boy looked round for Jenny, as fearing to displease her: but her face was hid from him by the back of the chair; and his papa seeing how it was, asked if Jenny had helped him to hide it? 'No, no.' 'Where

then had he put it?' 'He had put it,' he said, 'in the back of his coat.' This seemed very unintelligible; but, as he persisted in it, my Lord begged of Miss Osburne to desire one of the maids to bring all the child's clothes into the room. Jenny would have gone for them, but was not permitted to leave the room. As soon as they were brought in, Lord Lintop pointed to the little green coat, which I well remembered him to have worn, and, turning it over, shewed a rip in the seam, just by the pocket hole, which Miss Osburne enlarged with her scissors, and in a moment produced the lace. 'You are a good boy, indeed,' exclaimed my Lord, again caressing the child. 'Now tell me, Charles, whether the piece of lace that you threw into the fire was completely burned or not?' 'I don't know indeed, papa: for I was very naughty; but I won't be naughty again, if you will forgive me. I did not intend to tear the lace, but was only just making a rope of it about my neck; and so Mrs. Mason flew to take it from me, and I did not like to have it taken; and held it, and we struggled a great while—and—and'—

‘And you were angry, and threw the other piece into the fire, to vex Mrs. Mason: did you not?’

‘Yes, papa.’

‘You are an excellent evidence,’ cried my Lord, ‘and shall have the ride I promised you: but now mark the consequence of being naughty. Look at that woman there (turning to Jenny); see how she is overwhelmed by shame and disgrace, for having wickedly persevered in telling a wicked lie, which she probably thought would never be detected. But liars never escape detection; sooner or later they fall into their own snares.’ Jenny, loudly sobbing, now fell down upon her knees to ask forgiveness; but my Lord, waving his hand, bade her instantly leave the room, and deliver up to his mother’s maid all that she had in her charge. ‘Nor dare, upon your life,’ cried he, ‘to approach this boy, or to speak one single word to him while you live. Go, vile woman,—had I known your character, I should sooner have seen him in his grave, than placed him under your care!’

I was really sorry for the poor girl, and

was bold enough to intercede for her, but to no purpose. My Lord was inflexible: 'for a liar,' he said, 'could have no good principle.' 'His Lordship acts wisely, and nobly,' cried Miss Osburne; 'and now that no doubt can rest upon the integrity of poor Mason, I hope, Madam, you will not part with her?'

'I have no wish to part with her,' said my Lady. 'That is not sufficient,' rejoined Lord Longlands: 'she has been injured, and the injury must be repaired.' Then ringing the bell, he desired the housekeeper and Jackson, with all the other servants who were at hand, to attend. They quickly obeyed the summons; very anxious to know what was going forward.

As soon as they were all assembled, my Lord addressed them in a speech which I shall never forget. 'I sent for you,' said he, 'in order to inform you, that the woman who has left the room, is discarded from my service, on account of her having been guilty of telling a wicked and malicious lie, in order to throw the blame of a trifling accident upon an innocent person. It likewise has been proved to our satisfac-

tion, that the conduct of this young woman, whom she would have injured, has not only been blameless, but highly meritorious; for she has shown that she feared God, by speaking the truth before him with an upright heart. For what you have suffered, Mrs. Mason,' added he, 'both my mother and I are heartily sorry; and my son, who was the first occasion of it, is ready to make you all the reparation in his power, by asking your pardon.—Go, child, and ask Mrs. Mason to forgive you.'

I would have prevented his having the mortification, but my lord insisted that he should; and then taking from his purse, this large gold piece, he presented it to me, desiring me to keep it as a memorial of the happy consequences that result from a faithful adherence to the truth and sincerity.

Here Mrs. Mason showed the gold coin to Miss Mary Stewart. And as speaking of its history led to digression which it is unnecessary to follow, we shall close the chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

History of Mrs. Mason continued.

As soon as an opportunity offered for resuming her story, Mrs. Mason, at Mary's request, proceeded as follows:—

My Lord Longlands left the castle in a day or two for Merriton Hall; and on the day after his arrival there, he wrote to Miss Osburne, to inform her, that he had prevailed on his intended bride to take me into her service as waiting maid; and hoped Miss Osburne would prevail on his mother to part with me, to which the old dowager did not very readily consent. But though she made a great favour of it, it was at length happily settled: and on the night that Lord and Lady Longlands arrived at the castle, after their marriage, I entered on my place. I found my young mistress so amiable, so reasonable, and sweet tempered, that pleasing her would have been an easy task, even to one less disposed to please her than I was. I was congratulated by all the servants on my promotion, and indeed

thought myself the most fortunate being on earth, but my happiness was soon overcast ; for in the midst of all the bustle of this first and only gay season at the castle, your dear mother, my kind benefactress, was seized with a fever of a very malignant and dangerous nature. She was three days ill before the dowager lady could be persuaded that any thing ailed her but a cold ; but when the doctor was at last sent for, and explained the nature of her complaint, all communication was cut off between the tower and the other parts of the house ; and, as I had already exposed myself to the infection, I was at my earnest entreaty, permitted to remain with the dear sufferer, whom I nursed night and day for several weeks. Nor did I ever catch the infection, from which I was preserved under providence, by the attention I paid to the doctor's advice ; for though the weather was then cold, I followed his directions in keeping the windows constantly up, so that a current of fresh air passed continually through the room, which was a great comfort to the patient, and I believe tend-

ed more to her recovery than all the medicines she swallowed.

At length, thank God, she did recover ; and oh, how much did she then over-rate the little service I had had it in my power to perform ! For what did I more than was my bounden duty ? Never shall I forget the day she first was permitted to go down stairs. With what unfeigned piety did she return thanks to the Almighty for preservation ! How earnestly did she pray, that the life He had preserved might be spent in His service, and in the service of her fellow creatures ? And it was so spent ; I am certain that it was, though I, alas ! had no longer the benefit of beholding her example : for, before she recovered, my Lord and Lady had set off for England, and had reached their seat in Yorkshire, to which I was ordered to follow them by the stage-coach.

I was much agitated at the thoughts of leaving the castle, though I expected to return to it with my lady in the following summer. But it had been my little world, and I was a stranger to all without its walls ; and, where I was going, I should have no

kind Miss Osburne to direct and counsel me ; no one who cared for me as Jackson did ; or the old housekeeper, for whom I regularly knit a pair or two of lamb's wool stockings every year as long as she lived. I went away loaded with keepsakes from her and from Jackson, and indeed from all the servants in the family, who vied with each other in showing their good will. I did not see the dowager countess ; but Jackson told me, she was in such bad humour at my Lord taking his son away to school, that she could not see any one with pleasure who was going to his house. Your poor mamma suffered more from this bad temper of the old lady than the servants did ; but she neither complained of it herself, nor would suffer a complaint of it to be made before her. I durst not even drop a hint of it when we parted, which we did with many tears on both sides.

I was received very graciously by my amiable mistress, and had the comfort of finding a very well regulated family, where, though there was a number of servants, there was no confusion, every one's business being so well ordered and so distinctly

defined. My lady in arranging her household, was much indebted to the advice of an old aunt, a maiden lady who lived with her, and who had a great deal of good sense, and with a sober and religious turn of mind, was at the same time so lively and cheerful, that her company was liked by young and old.

The family soon went to London, where my lord and lady were obliged to go to great assemblies, and to places of public amusement, as other great people do; but Miss Malden never went to any of these places, and when they were out, spent all her time in reading. As her eyes were weak, she was obliged to employ her maid to read for her, which the poor girl thought a grievous task. Upon her complaining of it to me, I told her how willingly I should relieve her, if she could prevail on her lady to accept my services. On the first evening that she happened to be alone, I was accordingly sent for. The book that she was then engaged in was a history of the Old World, before the coming of our Saviour. The subject was new to me, and the names were many of them very hard but;

as I took pains, I soon got into the way of pronouncing them. And Miss Malden observing that I took pleasure in understanding what I read, was so kind as to take the trouble of explaining to me all the difficult passages. She said she was sensible, that to one like me, it could be of little consequence to know what had been done so many years ago by great kings and warriors, but that there was no sort of knowledge without its use. That the observations I made upon the consequences of the pride, vain glory, and ambition of those conspicuous characters of whom we read, would improve the powers of my understanding, and open my mind to perceive the value of those Christian principles which lead to peace here, and happiness hereafter: and would prove, that it was not in the power of all the riches or all the glory of the world, to give content; for, that to fear God, and to keep his commandments, was the end of life. I learned a great deal from the comments of this good lady, upon what I read to her; and as all her instructions were given with a view to strengthen me in the performance of duty, I have reason to be thankful for

such an opportunity of improvement. During the five years that she lived, I continued to be her reader every winter; for it was only in winter that she was ever left alone by my lady, who, when in the country, lived a very domestic life. She had all this time but one drawback on her happiness—the want of children; but at length this blessing also was granted; and in the sixth year of her marriage she produced a daughter. The joy of this event was clouded by the death of her good aunt, who expired after a short illness, before Lady Harriet was six weeks old. Her death was the death of the righteous, full of faith, and hope, and joy. She saw that it would be a loss to my lady, whose only fault was an extreme indolence of temper. But she did what she could to counsel her against the consequences; and, among other pieces of advice, recommended it to her, to place the whole management of her nursery under my care. My lady told me this, when she proposed it to me, and told me also the reasons she had given, which were too honourable for me to repeat. I knew nothing of the management of children, but resolved

to fulfil the trust to the best of my abilities, and to spare no pains to learn the best modes of treating them in sickness and in health. As the family increased, my duties enlarged; but the only, and the perpetual difficulty with which I had to struggle, arose from the obstinacy and self-sufficiency of the nurses. Knowing, however, that I had the authority of my lord and lady on my side, I generally prevailed; and, after two or three months, brought them into my ways; but I saw enough to convince me, how sadly off the children of great families must be, when they are left altogether to the management of such sort of people.

Finding it to be the great object with the nurses to save themselves trouble, I laboured to convince them, that, by firmly adhering to my plan, they would most certainly attain their end: for that nothing could be so troublesome as children, whose tempers were spoiled by mismanagement. Very little trouble, indeed, did these little darlings cost to any of them; and as to myself, the constant vigilance with which I watched over them, was a source of pleasure and delight—From being always

kindly treated, and having their little humours checked in the bud, from a certainty that they would never obtain their object by crying, or by peevishness, they were the most docile and tractable little creatures in the world. They learned to be thankful for all that was done for them, and to treat others with respect, as they themselves were treated. As they were never out of my sight, I could answer for it, that they never saw or heard a thing that was improper, nor witnessed a single instance of falsehood or deceit. You may imagine how much I became attached to them, and yet it is impossible that you should; for none but a mother, and a fond mother, can know what my heart felt, and still feels towards them. My love for them made every thing a pleasure; and, while a sense of being accountable to God for the manner in which I discharged my trust increased my diligence, I was full of gratitude for being appointed to the delightful task.

Some months after the birth of Master, Edward, the fourth and last of her children, went with my lord to Scotland, to pay a visit to the countess-dowager, whom

they had never seen since the year they were married ; owing to some quarrel about an estate, which the old lady would not give up to my lord, though he had a right to it, and she had no other child but himself. But her heart was set upon the world ; and when that is the case, it signifies little whether people be poor or rich, for they still think they can never have enough ; and though they have much more than they can use, they go on craving and craving for more, till they drop into the grave. So it was with the old lady, who grew fonder of money every year she lived ; and though she would not part with the estate, she was brought to forgive my lord for claiming it, and expressed a wish to see him, which his lady urged him to comply with.

I should much have liked to have gone with them, but they resolved on leaving all the children under my care in Yorkshire, except Master Merriton, the elder of the two young gentlemen, who was to accompany them, attended by the woman who had been his nurse.

The two young ladies, and the infant with his nurse, were left entirely to my care ;

and, thank God, all that I undertook to do for them proposed. In order to be able to instruct them, I was at pains to instruct myself. Lady Charlotte, though little more than five years old, could read very prettily ; and, in reading, neither she nor any of the other children ever had another mistress ; nor had I any trouble in teaching them ; for though I gave them very short lessons, I had got the way of making them attend to their book while they were engaged with it, and took care that they should never find it wearisome. When my lord and lady returned, they expressed the highest satisfaction with the progress that their children had made ; and, to show their satisfaction, made me a handsome present, which was more precious to me, on account of its being a proof of approbation, than ten times its value. I was not, however, to get leave to enjoy it in peace ; for I soon observed that it had stirred up the envy of Mrs. Dickens, who, during the time they had been in Scotland, had insinuated herself into my lady's favour in an extraordinary manner, and conscious of her influence, she

took every occasion of showing that she would not be directed by me.

The girl who kept Master Edward had been in a manner brought up to the business under my immediate eye; she was a staid and sober person, of good principles, and very diligent in the discharge of her duty; but she soon became the object of dislike to Mrs. Dickens, who, as I afterwards found, told my lady in secret a thousand lies of the poor girl. All now went wrong. Contention followed contention. I gave up many things for the sake of peace: every thing indeed, except where the interests of the children were at stake; but there I thought it my duty to be firm.

I shall not trouble you with an account of all the arts which this wicked woman employed to effect her purpose, and she did effect it: for she had contrived to make my lady think, that I set my judgment above hers, and boasted of having more authority in the nursery than her ladyship had, and that all the people in it were my servants. My lady was too indolent to make strict inquiry into the truth. Mrs. Dickens had made herself agreeable by flattering her

about the children, whom she praised as if they had been more than human creatures ; while I, wishing my lady to throw her praise and blame into the proper scales, was at pains to point out their faults, as well as their perfections. Still, however, my lady had too much regard for me to hurt my feelings.

In order to gratify Dickens, without appearing to blame me, she, on our going up to town, told me, that my lord and she had resolved on making an alteration in the establishment ; to place the two young ladies under my care, and the children in the nursery under the care of Dickens.

I had nothing to do but to obey. An apartment was fitted up for the young ladies and me, immediately under the nursery, which was at the very top of the house. It consisted of a sitting-room, in which was a settee bed for me to sleep on, and it opened with folding doors into a small room, in which were two field beds for the young ladies. I had reason to rejoice in the change, for I once more lived in peace ; but I was not without anxiety on account of the dear infants, as I by no means thought the wo-

man, who had been taken on Mrs. Dickens recommendation to supply the place of Peggy, was at all equal to the charge. But as my opinion was not asked, I had no right to give it, nor indeed had I many opportunities of observation, as our establishments were quite distinct. We came to town in November, and it was now the end of March; the 28th was Mr. Merriton's birth-day, who was then three years old. It was kept with great pomp and splendour; all the first company in London were invited to the great ball that was given on the occasion; and as the house-keeper had a great deal to do, I, after the young ladies went to bed, gave her all the assistance in my power, which kept me up long beyond my usual time. I was very much fatigued, and consequently, very much inclined to sleep; but sleepy as I was, the habit of watchfulness was so strong in me, that I awakened at every little noise that stirred. I thought I heard a sort of crackling in the nursery over my head, and sat up to listen; but it ceased, and I again returned to rest. In about half an hour I was again awakened. The room was full of smoke, and the

smell of fire so strong, that I had but a moment for recollection ; but, thank God, my presence of mind did not forsake me. I flew to the beds of my little charge ; and taking up Lady Harriet in my arms, and dragging Lady Charlotte half asleep after me, I hastened to the stairs : the smoke came from above, so that as we went down, we breathed more freely, and reached my lady's room in an instant. The door was unbolted—it was no time for ceremony—I rushed in ; but mindful of my lady's situation, I spoke as calmly as in such circumstances was possible. I entreated them instantly to rise, but did not wait to say more ; for, seeing the smoke increase, I hastened on with the children, crying out ' fire ! ' to alarm the servants above and below.

The house-keeper was the first to hear me : to her I left the children, and again flew up stairs. I met my lord carrying my lady in his arms, calling out for help ; but I did not stop, for I knew they were in safety.

I was soon at the foot of the nursery stairs. But oh ! what smoke had I then to pass through ! how I got through it, God

only knows ; for it was his Almighty arm that supported me. On opening the nursery door, the flames burst out upon me ; but I had a thought how it would be, and had wrapped myself in a blanket, which I knew the flames would not lay hold of, as they would upon my cotton nightgown. I could not speak for suffocation ; but getting to the first of the two beds, I dragged off the clothes from Mrs. Dickens, which was all I could do to awaken her. I then seized the child, who slept in a little bed beside her, and was making my way out, when the little infant set up a scream. He slept with his maid in a detached bed, to which the flames had not yet reached, but all between was in a blaze. I made a spring, and reached the place ; but no maid was there only the child alone. I snatched him up between my arm, and, again passing by her, made an effort to call out to poor Dickens. She started up, and I thought followed me ; but this effort to save her had nearly cost me dear ; for I thought I should have expired instantly.

Providence restored my strength, and darting through the flames, I got to the

top of the stairs, where, I believe, I fainted, for I fell down the whole of the flight altogether senseless; nor do I remember any thing further, till I found myself in a strange bed, with strange faces round me.

I called out to ask if the children were safe? 'They are; they are safe! returned a voice which I knew to be my lord's. He advanced to my bed-side. 'You are my preserver, Mason,' said he; 'thank God you are restored to life. We shall never forget that you have saved us and ours from destruction. Think, in the mean time, of nothing but of taking care of yourself.'

Pain now reminded me of the escape I had made. The pain I suffered was indeed excessive; nor could it be otherwise, for I had broken my thigh bone in the fall, and dislocated the joint immediately above; so that I soon knew that lameness for life would be my portion. But the thoughts of having been instrumental in saving the lives of the family was a cordial which kept up my heart. Still, however, I was very anxious to learn all the particulars of the sad disaster. The nurse who took care of

me, would tell me nothing. It was of no use to ask the surgeons ; for they only desired me to be quiet, and to give myself no anxiety.

In a few days the house-keeper came to see me, and though she resolved to be extremely cautious, she could not resist the temptation of being the first to tell me all.

‘I was scarcely in my senses with the fright,’ said she, ‘but flew, as you desired me, to awaken the servants. And men and women were all up in a minute, some flying one way, and some another, till my lord brought them all to order by his commanding voice. He sent one to alarm the neighbours ; one for the fire engines ; and one over the way to the Colonel’s, to ask for shelter for the family ; and, placing my lady in a chair by the parlour door, he ran up stairs again in distraction, thinking his sons were lost. The smoke was so thick he did not see you, but he heard you fall, and received his children from your arms, though you knew nothing of it. Two of the men were at his back ; and he made them lift you, and carry you over with the rest ; for my lady was by this time carried

over likewise, and all the children. In the midst of this bustle some one called out for James; but no one had seen him. I went to his door, but it was locked. At last he answered. "Don't you know that the house is on fire?" cried I. He first swore, and then blessed himself, but out he came sure enough, and who came with him, do you think, but Sally, the saucy minx, crying and screaming that she was ruined! she was ruined!

"Ruined!" cried I, "who cares for your being ruined? but what will you say to setting my lord's house on fire, and burning all the family in their beds!" No more time was there for speaking; the staircase was all in a blaze; the flames came with such speed that little could be saved, even out of my lord's room, except papers, and such like. We were all obliged to fly with what we had on, and all were safe except poor Mrs. Dickens.'

'And did she perish!' cried I, in great agony. 'O yes, poor soul,' returned the housekeeper, 'she did indeed perish! Never was there any thing so horrid, or so

shocking! God in his mercy preserve us all from such a dreadful end!’

Here poor Mrs. Nelson perceiving how much I was agitated, and recollecting that she had been warned against telling me the woeful tale, stopped short to comfort me, and entreated that I would deny having heard any thing of the matter from her.

‘O no,’ said I, ‘Mrs. Nelson; let us never allow ourselves to depart from truth; it is the beginning of all iniquity. But O that unhappy woman! hurried into eternity with all her sins upon her head; without a moment, a single moment, to pray for mercy on her soul. And yet, perhaps, she might, perhaps—

‘No, no,’ cried Mrs. Nelson, ‘she was in no state to pray; for she was in a state of intoxication, utterly deprived of her senses. Sally has confessed all. You never heard such plans of wickedness. Sally, it appears, had been her emissary and confidant, when they lived together at Sir William Blendon’s. And it was with a view to get her to be under her, that she fell out with Peggy, and got her turned off, and got all the management of the nursery to

herself. Then they went on at full career, no one to controul them, going out, one or other of them, night after night, to the feasts and junketings which in this wicked town go on among servants all the winter. And for the men servants, there may to be sure be some excuse, for you know, poor fellows, they never get leave to go to bed till morning, and it cannot be expected that they should sit and mope alone; but then when they carouse together, they entice the maids to meet them, by giving them balls, and treats, and such like, of which no good can come, nor, to be sure, would any woman, who regards her character, go to be made, as Sally was, queen of the ball. For it seems she was greatly taken out, and had more lovers than any of them among the footmen. Mrs. Dickens did not go to meet lovers, but to get drink; and when she stayed at home, Sally brought her enough to please her: but she never ventured on a great dose till near bed time, when she was sure of being safe. One night, indeed my lady came up to the nursery, when she was conscious of being in no condition to speak to her, and what do you think the

wicked woman did ? It makes one's hair stand on end to think of it ! Why she fell down on her knees, and pretended to be saying her prayers ! and as my lady would not disturb her devotions by speaking, she thought she had a fine escape. O poor woman ! little did she think how soon she should be called to answer for this hypocrisy, without a moment's time to pray for mercy on her soul !

‘It seems that on the night of the fire, Sally, having an assignation with James, pressed her to take even more than her usual quantity ; and as she was very far gone, she was obliged to help her in taking off her clothes, and in getting into bed, that bed from which she was no more to rise ! Sally, after having watched till all was quiet, put out her candle, as she thought ; but she confessed she only turned it down, for she never would use an extinguisher, and as the candlesticks have wide sockets, a long piece of small candle can scarcely be put down in them, without the chance of turning over : but she did not wait to see whether it did or no ; nor is she certain whether she might not have let a spark fall

into the linen-press, where she had just been with the candle; for she says she never had any fear of fire in all her life, and whenever she went into a press, always thrust the candle before her, without dread or care.'

'It was,' I said, 'from the linen-press that the flames issued, when I entered the room.'

'That might be,' said Mrs. Nelson; 'but the chair with the candle was just beside it, so there is no saying which took fire first.'

'And was there no attempt made to save Mrs. Dickens?' cried I; 'did she never wake?'

'Yes, yes,' said Mrs. Nelson, 'she awoke, and got to the windows; the people in the street saw her, and heard her screams; for she screamed most terribly! and they got a ladder, and put it up, and thought to have brought her down on it, but before any one could make the top, the floor fell in, and she disappeared.' Here Mrs. Mason was obliged to pause, so much was she agitated with the recollection of

this dreaded scene. When she had a little recovered, she proceeded, as will be found in the next chapter.

CHAPTER V.

Mrs. Mason's Story concluded.

As soon as the doctors thought it safe for me to speak to them, the children were brought to see me : and you may imagine what joy it gave me to embrace the little darlings, and to hear them tell me, that they knew I had saved their lives ; and that God had permitted me to save them, because he loved me for being good. Pretty little creatures ! I shall never forget how their fond expressions went to my heart. They were attended by Peggy, who was sent for by my Lady, and taken back into her service as soon as she learned all the history of the impositions practised by Dickens to get her away.

I was however, grieved by the bad accounts of my lady's health. She continued poorly, and my lord thinking she would be

better in the country, took a furnished house at Richmond, about eight miles from London, where she was shortly afterwards delivered of a dead child. Her recovery was long doubtful; and by the doctor's advice, my lord went with her to spend the summer at Clifton, near the Bristol hot-wells: which seemed to me like a sentence of death; for it is there that people who have consumptions are, if able to afford it, sent to die. But it pleased God, that my lady should not be taken from her family so soon.

By the time that I was able to go to Clifton, which was about the middle of July, I found her restored to her usual health. I could then only walk on crutches, but I was so wearied of doing nothing, that I was very anxious to resume my duty; and as I had one of my lord's carriages to travel in, I could suffer nothing from the journey.

I was extremely anxious before leaving London to see Sally, who had been represented to me as suffering under all the horrors of remorse, on account of the misfortunes she had occasioned; but it was not till after many messages that I could pre-

vail on her to come to me. She, however, came at length ; and began, as soon as she saw me, to profess her sorrow for what I had suffered, and to beg my forgiveness. She wept bitterly ; and, hoping that her heart was touched by penitence, I endeavoured to comfort her, by expatiating on the mercies of God, and on the hopes that were held forth in the gospel to those who truly repented of their sins.

It was a language she did not understand, for she had been brought up in deplorable ignorance ; and told me she had never heard any body speak of such things, but a neighbour, who was a Methodist, and that she thought it had been all tabernacle talk. It was very melancholy to hear a woman, in whom the greatest of all possible trusts had been reposed, acknowledge herself thus ignorant of all the doctrines of Christianity. What wonder that her moral conduct should have been so bad ; for on what foundation can the moral conduct of one in her station, or indeed in any station, rest, when you take away the fear of God ?

Hoping that I might by my instructions

make some impression upon her mind, I spared no pains with this unfortunate creature : and might, I really believe, have succeeded in confirming her good resolutions, had she not been laid hold of by some enthusiasts, who laboured at what they called her conversion. Before any good habit had been formed, and while her mind was yet in a state of profound ignorance, her imagination was so warmed by their discourses, as to make her boast of being in a state of grace ; and before I left London her divine raptures were quoted by some of these pious visionaries, as a proof of saintship. But, alas ! the fire of zeal was soon exhausted ; and the poor creature being destitute of solid principle, and considering herself in a state of reprobation, flew to the society of her former associates, as a resource from thought. The consequences were dreadful : she was soon plunged into vice, and died in misery : but this did not come to my knowledge for several years.

On going to Clifton, I was received by my lord and lady more like a friend than a servant. They indeed told me that I was to be a servant no longer ; for that I was

henceforth to be English governess to their children, with a salary of thirty pounds a year. A Swiss governess for the young ladies had been already some weeks with them; and though, I confess, I had a sort of prejudice against her at first, on account of her being a foreigner, I soon found that she was a person of great integrity, and had a truly pious and amiable mind. She was as agreeably disappointed in me as I was in her; for she thought it impossible that a person could be so suddenly raised, without assuming some airs of arrogance and self-conceit. But I had seen enough of this to be upon my guard, lest my heart should be puffed up; and had always thought it a base thing in a person who saw themselves regarded more than others, to take advantage of it for the indulgence of their own capricious humours. For twelve years, Mademoiselle and I went on hand in hand, labouring for the good of our pupils; and had the pleasure of seeing them grow up under our eyes, promising to be blessings to the land, and the pleasure and glory of all their connections.

My lord and lady doated on their chil-

dren ; and well they might, for never were any like them. The young ladies so graceful, so sweet tempered, and so accomplished ! and the young gentlemen, so well-behaved, and at the same time so clever, that all their masters said, they learned better and faster than any scholars they had. Lady Charlotte was very handsome, and had many admirers before she was eighteen ; but she had no liking to any of them, and said, she would never marry any one whom she could not look up to as a friend and guide. She was just nineteen, when young Sir William Bandon came to spend the Christmas holidays at the Park ; and I soon perceived, by the way she spoke of him, that his intentions were agreeable to her. We went up to town, and Sir William soon after declared himself. My lord was highly pleased with his character ; so that every thing was soon agreed on, and the marriage was to take place at Easter ; but, alas ! before Easter, my lord was carried off by a fever of less than a fortnight's duration.

By this event, all our joy was changed into mourning. I could not have felt more

if I had lost a father. He was, indeed, as a father to all his dependants. A friend to the poor; and in his conduct, an example to poor and rich. He had great influence; and he made it his business to exert it for the glory of God, and the good of society. O what a change did his death occasion! succeeded as he was by one so little like himself.

Lord Lintop had indeed never been a comfortable son to him; but my lord left him no excuse, for he was the kindest and best of fathers. My lady, too, had, from the time he was a boy, done all in her power to gain his affections; but he had an inveterate prejudice against her, on account of her being a stepmother—a prejudice which I verily believe, was first sown in the nursery by his maid, Jenny Thompson, who used always to threaten him with a stepmother as with a monster—and he never got the better of the impression. He was indeed of a cold and reserved temper, and had a very narrow heart. Much inclined to avarice, except upon his own pleasures, and they were all of the selfish sort.

As my lord died without a will, he im-

mediately entered upon possession of all. My lady having nothing at her disposal but her own fortune, and her jointure, which was to be sure very great ; yet I thought it a sad thing to see her and her children turned out, as it were, of her own house, and head. But to her, alas ! it was of no consequence where she went ; the hand of death was on her, and in three months she followed my lord to the grave !

‘ I find I must pass over this,’ said Mrs. Mason, wiping the tears from her eyes : ‘ there’s no need of distressing you with an account of all my sorrows. It was the least of them, that I found myself without a home ! I had saved of my wages about one hundred and fifty pounds, which my lord’s steward had placed out for me, at five per cent in the public funds. Lady Charlotte, upon her marriage, presented me with fifty more, and promised to give me twenty pounds a year, until her own brother, Mr. Merriton, should come of age. I would have refused the annuity, but she insisted on it, saying, she was ashamed it was so little ; but that Lord Longlands’ taking advantage of a clause in her mother’s settle-

ment, had refused paying her fortune till her brother Edward was of age : and then,' said she, ' Mrs. Mason,' throwing her arms affectionately around my neck, ' then we may all be happy.' She had written to her brothers she said ; for I forgot to mention, that they had the year before been sent abroad to their travels with their tutor, and are now, I believe in Switzerland, where Lady Charlotte and Sir William are to see them in their way to Italy. They pressed me to accompany them ; and while I hoped that Lady Harriet would be left at home, I wished to stay, that I might be near her ; but at length the guardians consented that she should go with her sister ; so I was at once bereft of them all.

Thus have I been suddenly, in the course of a few months, deprived of all my earthly comforts, and thrown from a state of ease and luxury, into a state of comparative indigence. But how ungrateful should I be to God, were I to repine ! How rich would my poor mother have thought herself with thirty pounds a year ! nay, with the half of that sum. Ill would it then become me to murmur at the wise dispensations of Provi-

dence, which has doubtless been ordered not less in wisdom than in mercy. My first thoughts were to go into a lodging in London, and take in needle work, by which I should be able to earn a sufficiency for the supply of all my wants. But, from being unable to take exercise, good air has become so essential to my health, that I dreaded the consequences of being pent up in the unwholesome atmosphere of that immense place ; and had besides such a hankering after my native country, that I wished of all things to return to it. While I was still hesitating, a young man who came up to London to seek a situation as a gardener, brought a letter from a niece of Jackson's, with whom I had continued to correspond ; and by his conversation, concerning all the friends of my youth, increased my desire of revisiting scenes that were still dear to my recollection. He told me of a cottage near Hill Castle that was now empty, and advised me to ask it of the young earl, who could not surely refuse such a trifle to one who had lived so long in the family, and to whom, as he said, the family owed much

obligation. But he was mistaken. I petitioned for it, and was refused.

Perhaps to soften the refusal I was at the same time told, that Lord Longlands had resolved against having any cottages on his estate, and was to have them all destroyed.

‘True,’ said Miss Mary, ‘it is very true, indeed. My father was directed to give orders for that purpose, but took the liberty of remonstrating. All that he could do, however, was to prevent the poor cottars from being turned out for another term ; but they are all to go at Martinmas : and, as fast as their houses are empty, they are to be thrown down. The cottage you wish for is already demolished to the very ground, and has left the place so desolate ! It goes to one’s heart to see it. But after refusing it to you, the owner can have no heart. I hope you will never ask another favour from him while you live ?’

‘I hope I shall have no need,’ replied Mrs. Mason. ‘But though I should have been thankful for his granting my request, I have no right to resent his refusing me.’

‘And I shall thank him for refusing you,

if it brings you to live nearer us,' said Miss Mary.

'Though I shall be at double the distance, still it won't be far,' returned Mrs. Mason, 'I am to take up my residence at Glenburnie.'

'At Glenburnie!' repeated Miss Mary; 'what place can there be at Glenburnie fit for you to live in?'

'O I shall make it fit,' said Mrs. Mason; 'and if I am so happy as to be useful to the good people there, I shall think myself fortunate in my choice. On being refused by Lord Longlands, I gave up all thoughts of settling on his territories, and made inquiries in the neighbourhood of Merriton. Through the friends of the young man I have already mentioned, I heard that the only relation I have in the world, was married to one of the small farmers in Glenburnie, and to this couple I applied to take me as a lodger. I had great difficulty in bringing them to the point, as they feared I would not be pleased with the accommodation; but at length I so far succeeded, that I fixed to live with them three months upon trial, and that at the end of that time

we should each be at liberty to separate without offence. From all that I have heard, no situation could be more suitable to my purpose. In a place where money is scarce, my income, slender as it is, may be useful. After a life of full employment, I could not be happy in idleness ; and as these good people have a large family, I shall have among them constant employment, in the way that habit has rendered most delightful to me, that of training youth to usefulness and virtue.

Miss Mary began to express her fears of the trouble which Mrs. Mason was about to bring upon her own head, when her father entered ; and from the way in which he spoke upon the subject, she soon saw that he had already discussed it, and knew Mrs. Mason's determination to be unalterable. They, however, prevailed upon her to remain their guest for another night ; and obtained her promise, that if her situation at Glenburnie proved uncomfortable, she would return to Gowan-brae.

CHAPTER VI.

Domestic sketches—Picture of Glenburnie—
View of a Scotch Cottage in the last century.

EARLY on the following morning, Mr. Stewart and Miss Mary met to consult together, upon the means they should employ to render Mrs. Mason's situation at the farmer's somewhat comfortable; and after some deliberation, resolved, that they would postpone all preparations for that purpose, till they had visited the place, and seen what the house afforded.

In the course of their conversation, Miss Mary expressed her surprise, that so good a couple as the Earl and Countess of Longlands, should not have thought it an incumbent duty, to make an ample provision, for one who had rendered them such important services.

'You are mistaken,' said Mr. Stewart, they were not deficient in gratitude; and, to my certain knowledge, intended to settle on her a very liberal independency. But

my lord was still in the prime of life, and thought he had many years to live. He therefore delayed to do, what he imagined might at any time be accomplished : and after his death, his lady, who was always indolent, gave herself up to the indulgence of grief so as utterly to forget every duty ; but of this you will have no hint from Mrs. Mason : for hers is truly a good mind, and one that sees every thing in the best light. She knows not what I have endeavoured to do for her with the present lord ; and she shall never know it, for it would only hurt her to be assured of his total want of liberality and gratitude.'

Mr. Stewart was here interrupted by the unexpected entrance of his eldest daughter, and her friend Mrs. Flinders, whose animated looks bespoke the near prospect of some new scheme of pleasure. After a few preliminary remarks on the fineness of the season, &c. &c. Mrs. Flinders gradually disclosed the purpose of her visit, which was no other than to obtain Mr. Stewart's consent to his daughter's accompanying her to the Edinburgh races. Mr. Stewart was on many accounts adverse to the proposal ;

nor did Mrs. Flinder's assurances of the great advantages to be derived to a young lady, from being seen in public, and introduced to all the people of fashion at the races, produce the least alteration in his sentiments. But he had not firmness to resist the torrent of entreaty : and after he had permitted a reluctant consent to be extorted from him, the remaining articles were easily adjusted. His daughter had no difficulty in obtaining from him the money she thought requisite for the purchase of new dresses ; and her sister, ever willing to promote her gratification, promised to pack up, and send her, with other things, some handsome ornaments, that had been presented to her by a near relation, to whom she had paid attention in a fit of illness.

Elated with her victory, Bell seemed to tread on air ; and after she got into the carriage, called out to her sister, that she should write her a full account of the race week. She bowed graciously to her father, as the carriage drove off ; but he appeared not to notice the salute. Pensive and dissatisfied, he returned to the house, and found Mary with Mrs. Mason, giving her

an account of all that had just passed. 'Well, said he, addressing himself to Mrs. Mason, 'you have heard of the new trouble that has been prepared for me by this giddy woman, to whom Bell has unfortunately attached herself? These races! How unfit a scene for a young woman in my daughter's station; and under how unfit a conductor will she there appear; I wish had been more firm; but I could not. O that she were not too headstrong to take advice, and too self-sufficient to think than she stands in need of an adviser. I am troubled about her intimacy with these Flinders' more than I can express.'

'But, Sir,' said Mrs. Mason, 'have you not a right to dictate to your daughter what company she ought to keep? If you really think Mrs. Flinders an improper associate, why do you permit her to go to her house?'

'Because,' replied Mr. Stewart, 'I cannot bear to see my child unhappy. I have not courage to encounter sour looks, and all the murmurings of discontent. The girl, who is when in good humour so lively and engaging, treats every opposition to her will as an act of cruel tyranny; and I can-

not bear being entreated by the child I doat on as a tyrant.'

'Still, my dear Sir,' said Mrs. Mason, 'as Miss Stewart is not deficient in understanding, you might, I think, by a little firmness, teach her the propriety of submitting to your will.'

'Alas!' returned Mr. Stewart, 'she always thinks herself in the right; and it is impossible, utterly impossible, to convince her, in any instance, that she is otherwise. Her mind got a wrong bias from the first, and I fear it is now too late to think of curing it. But I have myself to blame. Had she been brought up with the rest of my family, under the watchful eye of their dear mother, she would never have been thus froward and intractable: yet I know not how our other children escaped spoiling, for my wife was all tenderness and indulgence.'

'Your distinction is a just one,' said Mr. Stewart, 'but unhappily her grandmother could not discriminate; and after the death of my parents, Bell came home to us, when I saw that she was too unmanageable for her mother's gentle spirit to controul; and

I therefore urged sending her to a school, where a daughter of a friend was going: but there, alas! instead of getting quit of her bad habits, she lost the good that counterbalanced them, and acquired such a love of dress, and so many foolish notions about gentility, as have utterly destroyed all relish for domestic happiness. Think of her flying off, as she has done, the very day that we expect her brothers home from school! Is it not heartless?’

‘So she will admit, when she is herself a mother,’ replied Mrs. Mason. The next of her speech was lost; for from the bark of joy which the dogs began to send forth, Mr. Stewart perceived that his sons were near at hand, and eagerly flew out to meet them. They were already folded in Mary’s arms, and sprung to their father with all the alacrity of confiding love. Every care was now forgotten; without doors and within, above stairs and below, all was holiday at Gowan-brae. Mrs. Mason, to whom the sight of a happy family, afforded one of the highest gratifications, was no unmoved spectator of the joyful scene. She readily consented to postpone her departure till the

following day, and promoted, by her cheerfulness, the amusements of the evening.

In order to gratify the boys, it was proposed, that the whole party should accompany Mrs. Mason to Glenburnie, on an Irish car, a vehicle well adapted for such excursions, and which was consequently a great favourite with the younger part of the family. Just as they finished an early dinner, the car was brought to the door. Robert, the eldest boy, begged leave to drive, to which, as the roads were good, and the horse steady, Mr. Stewart made no objection. They were all seated in a moment; Mrs. Mason and Mr. Stewart on one side, and Mary and her two younger brothers on the other. Robert, vaulting into his proper station, seized the reins; and, after two gentle strokes with the whip, prevailed on old Gray to move forward, which he did very sagaciously, with less speed than caution, until they reached the turnpike road, where he mended his pace into a sober-trot, which, in less than two hours, brought them to the road that turns into the glen, or valley of Glenburnie.

They had not proceeded many paces be-

fore they were struck with admiration at the uncommon wildness of the scene which now opened to their view. The rocks which now seemed to guard the entrance of the Glen were abrupt and savage, and approached so near each other, that one could suppose them to have been riven asunder to give a passage to the clear stream which flowed between them. As they advanced, the hills receded on either side, making room for meadows and corn fields, through which the rapid burn pursued its way in many a fantastic maze.

If the reader is a traveller he must know, and if he is a speculator in canals he must regret, that rivers have in general a trick of running out of the strait line. But however they may in this resemble the moral conduct of man, it is but doing justice to these favourite children of nature, to observe, that in all their wanderings, each stream follows the strict injunctions of its parent, and never for a moment loses its original character. That our burn had a character of its own, no one who saw its spirited career could possibly have denied. It did not, like the lazy and luxuriant streams,

which glide through the fertile valleys of the south, turn and wind in listless apathy, as if it had no other object than the gratification of ennui or caprice. Alert, and impetuous, and persevering, it even from its infancy dashed onward, proud and resolute; and no sooner met with a rebuff from the rocks on one side of the Glen, than it flew indignant to the other, frequently awaking the sleeping echoes by the noise of its wild career. Its complexion was untinged by the fat of the soil; for in truth the soil had no fat to throw away. But little as it owed to nature, and still less as it was indebted to cultivation, it had clothed itself in many shades of verdure. The hazel, the birch, and the mountain-ash, were not only scattered in profusion through the bottom, but in many places clang to the very tops of the hills. The meadows and corn-fields, indeed, seemed very evidently to have been encroachments made by stealth on the sylvan reign; for none had their outlines marked with the mathematical precision, in which the modern improver so much delights. Not a straight line was to be seen in Glenburnie. The very ploughs moved in curves;

and, though much cannot be said of the richness of the crops, the ridges certainly waved with all the grace and pride of beauty.

The road which winded along the foot of the hills, on the north side of the glen, owed as little to art as any country road in the kingdom. It was very narrow, and much encumbered by loose stones, brought down from the hills above by the winter torrents.

Mrs. Mason and Mary were so enchanted by the change of scenery, which was incessantly unfolding to their view, that they made no complaint of the slowness of their progress, nor did they much regret being obliged to stop a few minutes at a time, where they found so much to amuse and to delight them. But Mr. Stewart had no patience at meeting with obstructions, which with a little pains, could have been so easily obviated; and, as he walked by the side of the car, expatiated upon the indolence of the people of the Glen, who though they had no other road to the market, could contentedly go on from year to year, without making an effort to repair it. 'How little

trouble would it cost,' said he, 'to throw the smaller of these loose stones into these holes and ruts, and to remove the larger ones to the side, where they would form a fence between the road and the hill! There are enough of idle boys in the Glen to effect all this, by working at it for one week during the summer. But then their fathers must unite in setting them to work; and there is not one in the Glen, who would not sooner have his horses lamed, and his carts torn to pieces, than have his son employed in a work that would benefit his neighbours as much as himself!'

As he was speaking, they passed the door of one of these small farmers; and immediately turning a sharp corner, began to descend a steep, which appeared so unsafe, that Mr. Stewart made his boys alight, which they could do without inconvenience, and going to the head of the horse, took his guidance upon himself.

At the foot of this short precipice, the road again made a sudden turn, and discovered to them a misfortune which threatened to put a stop to their proceeding any further for the present evening. It was no

other than the overturn of a cart of hay, occasioned by the breaking down of the bridge, along which it had been passing. Happily for the poor horse that drew this ill-fated load, the harness by which he was attached to it was of so frail a nature, as to make little resistance; so that he and his rider escaped unhurt from the fall, notwithstanding its being one of considerable depth.

At first, indeed, neither boy nor horse were seen; but as Mr. Stewart advanced to examine, whether by removing the hay, which partly covered the bridge, and partly hung suspended on the bushes, the road might still be passable, he heard a child's voice in the hollow, exclaiming. 'Come on, ye muckle brute! ye had as weel come on! I'll gar ye! I'll gar ye! That's a gude beast now; come awa! That's it! Ay! ye're a gude beast now!'

As the last words were uttered, a little fellow, of about ten years of age, was seen issuing from the hollow, and pulling after him with all his might, a great long-backed clumsy animal of the horse species, though apparently of a very mulish temper.

‘ You have met with a sad accident,’ said Mr. Stewart; ‘ how did all this happen ?’

‘ You may see how it happened, plain enough,’ returned the boy; ‘ the brig brak, and the cart coupet.

‘ And did you and the horse coup likewise ?’ said Mr. Stewart.

‘ O aye, we a’ coupet thegither, for I was riding on his back.’

‘ And where is your father, and all the rest of the folk ?’

‘ Whar sud they be but in the hayfield ? Dinna ye ken that we’re takin’ in our hay ? John Tamson’s and Jamie Forster’s was in a wook syne, but we’er ay hynt the lave.

All the party were greatly amused by the composure which the young peasant evinced under his misfortune, as well as by the shrewdness of his answers ; and having learned from him that the hayfield was at no great distance, gave him some halfpence to hasten his speed, and promised to take care of his horse till he should return with assistance.

He soon appeared, followed by his father, and two other men, who came on, stepping

at their usual pace. 'Why, farmer,' said Mr. Stewart, 'you have trusted rather too long to this rotten plank, I think,' (pointing to where it had given way;) 'if you remember the last time I passed this road, which was several months since, I then told you that the bridge was in danger, and shewed you how easily it might be repaired?'

'It is a' true,' said the farmer, moving his bonnet; but I thought it would do weel enough. I spoke to Jamie Forster and John Tamson about it; but they said they would no fash themselves to mend a brig that was to serve a' the folk in the Glen.'

'But you must now mend it for your own sake,' said Mr. Stewart, 'even though a' the folk in the Glen should be the better for it.'

Aye, Sir,' said one of the men,' 'that's spoken like yoursel'! would every body follow your example, there would be nothing in the world but peace and good neighbourhood. Only tell us what we are to do, and I'll work at your bidding till be *pit-mirk*.'

'Well,' said Mr. Stewart, 'bring down the planks that I saw lying in the barn-yard,

and which, though you have been obliged to step over them every day since the stack they propped was taken in, have never been lifted. You know what I mean.'

'O yes, Sir,' said the farmer grinnin, 'we ken what ye mean weel enough: and indeed I may ken, for I have fallen thrice ow're them since they lay there; and often said they sud be set by, but we *cou'dna be fashed*.'

While the farmer, with one of the men went up, taking the horse with them, for the planks in question, all that remained set to work, under Mr. Stewart's directions, to remove the hay, and clear away the rubbish; Mrs. Mason and Mary being the only idle spectators of the scene. In little more than half an hour, the planks were laid and covered with sod, cut from the bank, and the bridge now only wanted a little gravel, to make it as good as new. This addition, however, was not essential towards rendering it passable for the car, which was conveyed over it in safety; but Mr. Stewart foreseeing the consequences of its remaining in this unfinished state, urged the farmer to complete the job on the present evening,

and at the same time promised to reimburse him for the expense. The only answer he could obtain was, 'Ay, ay, we'll do it in time, but I'se warrant *it'll do weel enough.*'

Our party then drove off, and at every turning of the road, expressed fresh admiration at the increasing beauty of the scene. Towards the top of the Glen, the hills seemed to meet, the rocks became more frequent and more prominent, sometimes standing naked and exposed, and sometimes peeping over the tops of the rowan-tree and weeping birch, which grew in great abundance on all the steepy banks. At length the village appeared in view. It consisted of about twenty or thirty thatched cottages, which but for their chimneys, and the smoke that issued from them, might have passed for so many stables or hog sties, so little had they to distinguish them as the abodes of man. That one horse, at least, was the inhabitant of every dwelling, there was no room to doubt, as every door could not only boast its dunghill, but had a small cart stuck up on end directly before it; which cart, though often broken, and always dir-

sty, seemed ostentatiously displayed as a proof of wealth.

In the middle of the village stood the kirk, an humble edifice, which meekly raised its head but a few degrees above the neighbouring houses. It was however, graced by an ornament of peculiar beauty. Two fine old ash trees, which grew at the east end, spread their protecting arms over its lowly roof; and served all the uses of a steeple and belfry; for on one of the loftiest of these branches the bell was suspended, which, on each returning Sabbath,

‘Rang the blest summons to the house of God.’

On the other side of the church-yard stood the Manse, distinguished from the other houses in the village, by a sash window on each side of the door, and garret windows above, which shewed that two floors were, or might be, inhabited: for in truth the house had such a sombre air, that Mrs. Mason, in passing, concluded it to be deserted.

As the houses stood separate from each other at the distance of many yards, she had time to contemplate the scene; and

was particularly struck with the numbers of children which, as the car advanced, poured forth from every little cot to look at the strangers, and their uncommon vehicle. On asking for John Mac-clarty's, three or four of them started forward to offer themselves as guides ; and running before the car, turned down the lane towards the river, on a road so deep with ruts, that though they had not twenty yards to go, it was attended with some danger. Mrs. Mason, who was shaken to pieces by the jostling, was very glad to alight ; but her limbs were in such a tremor, that Mr. Stewart's arm was scarcely sufficient to support her to the door.

It must be confessed, that the aspect of the dwelling, where she was to fix her residence, was by no means inviting. The walls were substantial ; built, like the houses in the village, of stone and lime ; but they were blackened by the mud which the cart wheels had spattered from the ruts in winter ; and on one side of the door completely covered from view by the contents of a great dunghill. On the other, and directly under the window, was a squashy pool, formed by

the dirty water thrown from the house, and in it about twenty young ducks were at this time dabbling.

At the threshold of the door, room had been left for a paving-stone, but it had never been laid; and consequently the place became hollow, to the great advantage of the younger ducklings, who always found in it a plentiful supply of water, in which they could swim without danger. Happily Mr. Stewart was provided with boots, so that he could take a firm step in it, while he lifted Mrs. Mason, and set her down in safety within the threshold. But there an unforeseen danger awaited her, for there the great whey pot stood since morning, when the cheese had been made; and was at the present moment filled with chickens, who were busily picking at the bits of curd, which had hardened on the sides and cruelly mocked their wishes. Over this Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Mason unfortunately stumbled. The pot was overturned, and the chickens cackling with hideous din, flew about in all directions, some over their heads, and others making their way by the pallin (or inner door) into the house.

The accident was attended with no further bad consequences, than a little hurt upon the shins : and all our party were now assembled in the kitchen ; but though they found the doors of the house open, they saw no appearance of any inhabitants. At length Mrs. Mac Clarty came in, all out of breath, followed by her daughters, two big girls of eleven and thirteen years of age. She welcomed Mrs. Mason and her friends, with great kindness, and made many apologies for being in no better order to receive them ; but said that both her gude man and herself thought that her cusine would have stayed at Gowan-brae till alter the fair, as they were too far off at Glenburnie to think of going to it ; though it would, to be sure, be only natural for Mrs. Mason to like to see all the grand sights that were to be seen there ; for, to be sure, she would gang to many places before she saw the like. Mrs. Mason smiled, and assured her she would have more pleasure in looking at the fine view from her door than in all the sights at the fair.

‘ Ay, it’s a bonny piece of corn to be sure, returned Mrs. Mac Clarty, with great

simplicity ; , ' but then, what with the trees, and rocks, and wimplings o' the burn, we have nae room to make parks of ony size.'

' But were your trees, and rocks, and wimplings of the burn, all removed,' said Mr. Stewart, ' then your prospect would be worth the looking at, Mrs. Mac Clarty : would it not ?'

Though Mr. Stewart's irony was lost upon the good woman, it produced a laugh among the young folks, which she, however, did not resent, but immediately fell to busying herself in sweeping in the hearth, and adding turf to the fire, in order to make the kettle boil for tea.

' I think,' said Miss Mary, ' you might make your daughters save you that trouble : ' looking at the two girls, who stood all this time leaning against the wall.

' O poor things,' said their mother, ' they have not been used to it ; they have eneugh of time for wark yet.'

' Depend upon it,' said Mrs. Mason, ' young people can never begin too soon ; your eldest daughter there will soon be as tall as yourself.'

‘Indeed she’s of a stately growth,’ said Mrs. Mac Clarty, pleased with the observation; ‘and Jenny there is little ahint her! but what are they but bairns yet for a’ that; In time, I warant, they’ll do weel enough. Meg can milk a cow as weel as I can do, when she likes.’

‘And does she not always like to do all she can?’ said Mrs. Mason.

‘O, we magna complain,’ returned the mother, ‘she does weel enough.’

The gawky girl now began to rub the wall up and down with her dirty fingers; but, happily, the wall was of too dusky a hue to be easily stained. And here let us remark the advantages which our cottages in general possess over those of our southern neighbours; theirs being so whitened up, that no one can have the comfort of laying a dirty hand upon them, without leaving the impression; an inconvenience which reduces people in that station, to the necessity of learning to stand upon their legs, without the assistance of their hands; whereas in our country custom has rendered the hands in standing at a door, or in going up or down a stair, no less necessary than the

feet, as may be plainly seen in the finger marks which meet one's eye in all directions.

Some learned authors have indeed adduced this propensity, in support of the theory which teaches, that mankind originally walked upon all fours, and that standing erect is an outrage on the laws of nature; while others, willing to trace it to a more honourable source, contend, that as the propensity evidently prevails chiefly among those who are conscious of being able to transmit the colour of their hands to the objects on which they place them, it is decidedly an impulse of genius, and, in all probability, derived from our Pictish ancestors, whose passions for painting is well known to have been great and universal.

CHAPTER VII.

A peep behind the curtain—Hints on gardening.

WHILE Mrs. Mac Clarty was preparing tea for her guests, Mrs. Mason cast her exploring eye on the house and furniture. She soon saw, that the place they were in served in the triple capacity of kitchen, parlour, and bed-room. Its furniture was suitably abundant. It consisted, on one side, of a dresser, over which were shelves filled with plates and dishes, which she supposed to be of pewter: but they had been so bedimmed by the quantities of flies that sat upon them, that she could not pronounce with certainty as to the metal they were made of. On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser, was a number of delf and wooden bowls, of different dimensions, with horn spoons, &c. These, though arranged with apparent care, did not entirely conceal from view the dirty nightcaps and other articles, that were stuffed in behind.

Opposite the fire-place were two beds,

each inclosed in a sort of [wooden closet, so firmly built as to exclude the entrance of a breath of air, except in front, where were small folding doors, which were now open, and exhibited a quantity of yarn hung up in bunches—affording proof of the good wife's industry. The portable furniture, as chairs, tables, &c. were all though clumsy, of good materials; to that Mrs. Mason thought the place wanted nothing but a little attention to neatness, and some more light, to render it tolerably comfortable.

Miss Mary Stewart took upon herself the trouble of making tea, and began the operation, by rinsing all the cups and saucers through warm water; at which Mrs. Mac Clarty was so far from being offended, that the moment she perceived her intention, she stepped to a huge dutch press, and having, with some difficulty, opened the leaves, took from a store of nice linen, which it presented to their view, a fine damask napkin, of which she begged her to make use.

'You have a noble stock of linen, cousin,' said Mrs. Mason. 'Few farmers' houses in England could produce the like;

but I think this is rather too fine for common use.'

'For common use!' cried Mrs. Mac Clarty: 'na, na, we're no sic fools as put our napery to use! I have a dizen table-claiths in that press, thretty years old, that were never laid upon a table. They are a' o' my mother's spinning. I have nine o' my ain makin' forby, that never saw the sun but at the bookin washing. Ye needna be telling us o' England!'

'It is no doubt a good thing,' said Mrs. Mason, 'to have a stock of goods of any kind, provided one has a prospect of turning them to account; but I confess, I think the labour unprofitably employed, which, during thirty years, is to produce no advantage; and that linen of an inferior quality would be preferable, as it would certainly be more useful. A towel of nice clean huck-a-back would wipe a cup as well, and better, than a damask napkin.'

'Towels!' cried Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'na, na, we mauna pretend to towels: we just wipe up the things wi' what comes in the gait.'

On saying this, the good woman, to show

how exactly she practised what she spoke, pulled out from between the seed tub, and her husband's dirty shoes, (which stood beneath the bench by the fire side,) a long blackened rag, and with it rubbed one of the pewter plates, with which she stepped into the closet for a roll of butter. 'There,' says she, 'I am sure ye'll say that ye never ate better butter in your life. There's no in a' Glenburnie better kye than our's. I hope ye'll eat heartily, and I am sure ye're heartily welcome.'

'Look, sister,' cried little William, 'see there are the marks of a thumb and two fingers! do scrape it off, it is so nasty!'

'Dear me,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'I did na mind that I had been stirring the fire, and my hands were a wee sooty; but it will soon scrape off, there's a dirty knife will take it off in a minute.'

'Stop, stop, cried Miss Mary, 'that knife will only make it worse! pray let me manage it myself.'

She did so manage it, that the boys, who were very hungry, contrived to eat it to their oat cakes with great satisfaction; but though Mrs. Mason made the attempt, the

disgust with which she began, was so augmented by the sight of the numerous hairs which, as the butter was spread, bristled up upon the surface that she found it impossible to proceed.

Here, thought she, is a home in which peace and plenty seems to reign, and yet these blessings, which I thought invaluable, will not be sufficient to afford me any comfort, from the mere want of attention to the article of cleanliness. But may I not remedy this? She looked at Mrs. Mac Clarty, and in the mild features of a face, which, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of slovenly dress, and four days' soil, (for this was Thursday,) was still handsome; she thought she perceived a candour that might be convinced, and a good nature that would not refuse to act upon conviction. Of the countenances of the two girls she could not judge so favourably. The elder appeared morose and sullen, and the younger stupid and insensible. She was confirmed in her opinion, by observing, that though their mother had several times desired them to go to the field for their father, neither of them stirred a step.

‘Do you not hear your mother speaking to you?’ said Mr. Stewart, in a tone of authority. The eldest coloured, and hung down her head; the younger girl looked in his face with a stupid stare, but neither of them made any answer.

‘Ye’ll gang, I ken, my dear,’ said Mrs. Mac Clarty, addressing herself to the younger; ‘O ay, I ken ye’ll gang like a good bairn, Jean.’

Jean looked at her sister; and Mrs. Mac Clarty, ashamed of their disobedience, but still willing to palliate the faults which her own indulgence had created, said, ‘that indeed they never liked to leave her, poor things! they were so bashful; but that in time they would do weel eneugh.’

‘They will never do well if they disobey their mother,’ said Mr. Stewart; ‘you ought to teach your children to obey you, Mrs. Mac Clarty, for their sakes as well as for your own. Take my word for it, that if you don’t, they, as well as you, will suffer from the consequences. But come, boys, we shall go to the field ourselves, and see how the farmer’s work goes on.’

Mrs. Mac Clarty, glad of his proposal,

went to the door to point the way. Having received her directions, Mr. Stewart, pointing to the pool at the threshold, asked her how she could bear to have such dirty doors. 'Why does not your husband fetch a stone from the quarry?' said he. 'People who are far from stones and from gravel may have some excuse; but you have the materials within your reach, and by half-a-day's labour could have your door made clean and comfortable. How then can you have gone on so long with it in this condition?'

'Indeed, I kenna, Sir,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty; the gudeman just canna be fashed.'

'And cannot you be fash'd to go to the end of the house to throw out the dirty water? don't you see how a small drain would from that carry it down to the river, instead of remaining here to stagnate, and to suffocate you with intolerable stench?'

'O, we're just used to it,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'and we never mind it. We cou'dna be fash'd to gang sae far wi' a' the slaistery.'

'But what,' returned Mr. Stewart, 'will

Mrs. Mason think of all this dirt ? She has been used to see things in a very different sort of order ; and if you will be advised by her, she will put you upon such a method of doing every thing about your house as will soon give it a very different appearance.'

'Ay,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'I aye feared she would be owre nice for us. She has been sae lang amang the Englishers, that she maun hae a hantel o' outlandish notions. But we are owre auld to learn, and we just do weel enough.'

Mr. Stewart shook his head ; and following his sons, who had by this time disengaged the gate from the posts, to which it had been attached by an old cord of many knots.

While Mr. Stewart had been engaging the farmer's wife in conversation at the door, his daughter had been earnestly exhorting Mrs. Mason to return to Gowanbrae, and to give up all thoughts of remaining in a situation in which she could not probably enjoy any degree of comfort ; but her arguments made no impression. Mrs. Mason adhered inflexibly to her resolution

of making a trial of the place ; and, on Mrs. Mac Clarty's entrance, begged to see the room she was to occupy.

‘ That you sal,’ said Mrs. Mac Clarty : ‘ but, indeed, it’s no in sic order as I could wish, for it’s cram fou o’ woo ; it was put in there the day of the sheep-shearing, and we have never ta’en the fash to put it by ; for, as I said before, we did not expect my cousin till after the fair.’ She then opened the door that was placed in the middle, exactly between the two beds, the recesses of which formed the entry of the dark passage, through which they groped their way to the spens, or inner apartment, which was nearly of the same size as the kitchen. Mrs. Mason was prepared for seeing the fleeces, which were piled up in the middle of the floor ; but was struck with dismay at the fusty smell, which denoted the place to be without any circulation of air. She immediately advanced to the window, in the intention of opening it for relief. But, alas ! it was not made to open : and she heard for her comfort, that it was the same with all the other windows in the house. The bed, which was opposite to it, was shut

up on three sides, like those in the kitchen. At the foot was a dark closet, in which Mrs. Mason's trunks were already placed. Between the window and the fire-place was a large chest of drawers of mahogany; and on the other side of the window, an eight days' clock in a mahogany case. The backs of the chairs were of the same foreign wood, betokening no saving of expence; yet, upon the whole, all had a squalid and gloomy aspect.

Mrs. Mac Clarty tossed down the bed to show the fineness of the ticking, and the abundance of the blankets, which she took care to tell were all of her own spinning. She received the expected tribute of applause for her good housewifery, though Mrs. Mason could not help observing to her what a risk she ran of having it all lost for want of air. 'See the proof of what I say,' said she, 'in that quantity of moths! they will soon leave you little to boast of your blankets.'

'Moths! repeated Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'there never was sic a sight o' moths as in this room; we are just eaten up wi' them, and I am sure I kenna how they can win in

for no ae breath o' wind ever blew here !'

'That is just the thing that induces them to breed in this place,' returned Mrs. Mason. 'Plenty of air would soon rid you of the grievance; since the window is unfortunately fast, I must beg to have a fire kindled here as soon as your maid comes from the hay-field.'

'A fire !' repeated Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'I thought you had found it owre warm.'

'It is not to increase the heat that I ask for a fire,' returned Mrs. Mason, 'but to increase the circulation of air. If the doors are left open, the air will come sweeping in to feed the fire, and the room will by that means be ventilated, which it greatly stands in need of. I can at present breathe in it no longer.'

By the help of Miss Mary's arm, Mrs. Mason got out into the open air, and gladly assented to her friend's proposal of taking a view of the garden, which lay at the back of the house. On going to the wicket by which it entered, they found it broken, so that they were obliged to wait until the stake which propped it was removed; nor was this the only difficulty they had to en-

counter ; the path, which was very narrow, was damp, by sippings from the dirty pool : and on each side of it the ground immediately rose, and the docks and nettles which covered it, consequently grew so high, that they had no alternative but to walk sideways, or to separate.

‘ Ye’ll see a bonny garden if ye gang on,’ said Mrs. Mac Clarty. ‘ My son’s unco proud o’t.’

‘ I wonder your son can let these weeds grow here so rank,’ said Miss Mary ; ‘ I think if he is proud of the garden, he should take some pains to make the entrance to it passable ?’

‘ Oh, it does weel eneugh for us,’ returned the contented mother. ‘ But saw ye ever sic fine suthern wood ? or sic a bed of thyme ? we have twa rose bushes down yonder too, but we canna get at them for the nettles. My son gets to them by speeling the wa’, but he would do ony thing for flowers. His father’s often angry at the time he spends on them.’

‘ Your husband then has not much taste for the garden, I suppose,’ said Mrs. Mason ; ‘ and indeed so it appears, for here is

ground enough to supply a large family with fruit and vegetables all the year round; but I see scarcely any thing but cabbages and weeds.'

'Na, na, we have some leeks too,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'and green kail in winter in plenty. We dinna pretend to kick-shaws; green kail's gude eneugh for us.'

'But,' said Miss Mary, 'any one may pretend to what they can produce by their own labour. Were your children to dress and weed this garden, there might be a pretty walk; there you might have a plot of green pease; there another of beans; and under your window you might have a nice border of flowers to regale you with their sweet smell. They might do this too at very little trouble.'

'Ay, but they canna be fashed,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty; 'and it does just weel eneugh.'

Mr. Stewart now appeared and with him the farmer, who saluted Mrs. Mason with a hearty welcome, and pressed all the party to go in and taste his whiskey, to prevent, as he said, the tea from doing them any harm. As the car was now ready,

Mr. Stewart begged to be excused from accepting the invitation; and after laying a kind injunction on Mrs. Mason, to consider no place so much her home as Gowan-brae, he set off with his family on their return homewards.

CHAPTER VIII.

Family Sketches.

MRS. MASON, unwilling to give trouble, and anxious not to disgust her new acquaintance of fastidiousness, gave no further directions concerning her apartment, that was barely necessary towards putting it in a habitable state. This being done, she entered cheerfully into conversation with the farmer, whom she found possessed of much plain good sense, and a greater stock of information than she could have supposed within his reach. She was struck with the force and rationality of his observations on various subjects, and almost sorry when their chat was interrupted by a call to supper, which was now upon the table. It

consisted, besides the family dish of sowens and milk, of a large trencher full of new potatoes, the first of the season, and intended as a treat for the stranger. The farmer and his three sons sat down on one side, the good wife and her two daughters on the other, leaving the arm chair at the head for Mrs. Mason, and a stool at the foot for Grizzy, who sat with her back to the table, only turning round occasionally to help herself.

When all were seated, the farmer, taking off a large blue bonnet, which, on account of his bald crown, he seldom parted with through the day, and looking round to see that all were attentive, invited them to join in the act of devotion which preceded every meal, by saying, 'Let us ask a blessing.'

Mrs. Mason, who had been so long accustomed to consider the standing posture as expressive of greater reverence, immediately stood up ; but she was the only one that moved : all the rest of the party keeping their seats, while the farmer, with great solemnity, pronounced a short but emphatic prayer. This being finished, Mrs. Mason was desired to help herself ; and such was

the impression made by this pious thankfulness which breathed in the devotional exercise in which she had just engaged, that viands less acceptable to her palate would at that moment have been ate with relish.

The sowens were excellent: the milk was sweet; and the fresh-raised potatoes, bursting from the coats in which they had been boiled, might have feasted a queen. It is indeed ten thousand to one that any queen ever tasted of the first of vegetables in this its highest state of perfection. Mrs. Mason was liberal of her praise; and both the farmer and his wife were highly gratified by her expressions of satisfaction.

The meal concluded as it had begun, with prayer; and Mrs. Mason retired to her room under a full conviction, that in the society of people who so sincerely served and worshipped God, all the materials of happiness would be within her reach.

Her bed appeared so inviting from the delicate whiteness of the linen, that she hastened to enjoy in it the sweets of repose; but no sooner had her head reached the pillow, than she became sick, and was so overcome by a feeling of suffocation that

she was obliged to sit up for air. Upon examination she found, that the smell which annoyed her proceeded from new feathers put into the pillow before they had been properly dried, and when they were consequently full of the animal oil, which, when it becomes rancid, sends forth an intolerable efflavium. Having removed the annoyance, and made of her clothes a bundle to support her head, she again composed herself to sleep, but, alas! in vain; for the enemy by whom she was now attacked, she found to be sworn against sleep. The assault was made by such numbers in all quarters, and carried on with such dexterity by the merciless and agile foe, that after a few ineffectual attempts at offensive and defensive warfare, she at length resigned herself to absolute despair. The disgusting idea of want of cleanliness, which their presence excited, was yet more insufferable than the piercing of their little fangs. But, on recollecting how long the room had been filled with the fleeces, she gladly flattered herself, that they were only accidental guests, and that she might soon be able to effect their banishment.

As they advanced the enemy retired; and poor Mrs. Mason, fatigued and wearied, at length sunk to rest. Happily she was undisturbed by the light; for though her window, which was exactly opposite to the bed, was not shaded by a curtain, the veil of dust which it had contracted in the eighteen years it had stood unwiped, was too thick to permit the rays of the sun to penetrate.

As the clock struck eight, she hastened out of bed, vexed at having lost so much of the day in sleep; and on perceiving, when about half dressed, that she had in her room neither water nor hand-basin to wash in, she threw on her dimity bed-gown, and went out to the kitchen, to procure a supply of these necessary articles. She there found Meg and Jean; the former standing at the table, from which the porridge dishes seemed to have been just removed; the latter killing flies at the window. Mrs. Mason addressed herself to Meg, and after a courteous good morrow, asked her where she could find a hand-basin? 'I dinna ken,' said Meg, drawing her finger through the milk that had been

spilled upon the table. 'Where is your mother?' asked Mrs. Mason. 'I dinna ken,' returned Meg, continuing to dabble her hands through the remaining fragments of the feast.

'If you are going to clean that table,' said Mrs. Mason, 'you will give yourself more work than you need, by daubing it all over with the porridge; bring your cloth, and I shall show you how I learned to clean our tables when I was a girl like you.'

Meg continued to make lines with her fore finger.

'Come,' said Mrs. Mason, 'shall I teach you?'

'Na,' said Meg, 'I sal dight nane o't I'm gain' to the schule.' 'But that need not hinder you to wipe up the table before you go,' said Mrs. Mason. 'You might have cleaned it up as bright as a looking-glass, in the time that you have spent in spattering it and dirtying your fingers. Would it not be more pleasing for you to make it clean than to leave it dirty?'

'I'll no be at the fash,' returned Meg, making off to the door as she spoke. Be-

fore she got out, she was met by her mother, who, on seeing her, exclaimed, 'Are ye no awa yet, bairns! I never saw the like. Sic a fight to get ye to the schule! Nae wonner ye learn little, when you'r at it. Gae awa like good bairns; for there's nae schulin' in the morn ye ken, it's the fair day.

Meg set off after some farther parley, but Jean continued to catch the flies at the window, taking no notice of her mother's exhortations, though again repeated in pretty nearly the same terms.

'Dear me!' said the mother, 'what's the matter wi' the bairn! what for winna ye gane? Rin, and ye'll be after her or she wins to the end o' the loan.

'I'm no ga'an the day,' says Jean, turning away her face. 'And whatfore are no ye ga'an, my dear?' says her mother. 'Cause I hinna got my questions,' replied Jean.

'O, but ye may gang for a' that,' said her mother; 'the maister will no be angry. Gang, like a gude bairn.'

'Na,' said Jean, 'but he will be angry, for I did no get them the last time either.'

‘ And what fore did ye na get them, my dear ?’ said Mrs. Mac Clarty, in a soothing tone. ‘ Cause ’twas unco kittle, and I could no be fashed ;’ replied the hopeful girl, catching, as she spoke, another handful of flies. Her mother, finding that entreaties were of no avail, endeavoured to speak in a more peremptory accent ; and even laid her commands upon her daughter to depart immediately : but she had too often permitted her commands to be disputed, to be surprised at their being now treated with disrespect. Jean repeated her determined purpose of not going to school that day ; and the firmer she became in opposition, the authoritative tone of the mother gradually weakened ; till at length by saying, that ‘ if she did na gang to the schule, she sudna stand there,’ she acknowledged herself to be defeated, and the point to be given up.

Mrs. Mason, who had stood an unobserved spectator of this scene, was truly shocked at such a dereliction of the parental authority, as she believed must inevitably produce consequences of the most deplorable nature. She came forward, and

stopping the little girl, as she was slinking out at the door, asked her, 'If she really meant to disobey her mother, by staying from school?' Jean made no answer, but the indulgent mother, unwilling that any one should open her eyes to that to which she resolved to be blind, instantly made her spoilt child's apology, by observing, that 'the poor thing had na' gotten her questions, and did na' like to gang, for fear o' the maister's anger.'

'But ought she not to have got her questions, as her master enjoined, instead of idling here all the morning?' said Mrs. Mason. 'O ay,' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'she shu'd ha' gotten her questions, nae doubt; but it was unco fashious, and ye see she has na'a turn that gait, poor thing! but in time she'll do weel eneugh.'

'Those who wait till evening for sunrise,' said Mrs. Mason, 'will find that they have lost the day. If you permit your daughter, while a child, to disobey her parent and her teacher, she will never learn to obey her God. But, perhaps I interfere too far. If I do, you must forgive me; for, with the strong impression which I

have upon my mind of the consequences of a right education, I am tempted to forget that my advice may sometimes be unacceptable.'

'Hoot,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, who did not perfectly comprehend the speech, 'maiden's bairns are aye weel-bed, ye ken cousin; but I fear ye hinna sleepit weel, that ye have been sae lang o' rising. Its a lang time since the kettle has been boiling for your breakfast.'

'I shall be ready for it very soon,' said Mrs. Mason; 'but I came in search of a basin and water, which Grizzy has forgot to put in my room, and until I wash, I can proceed no farther in dressing myself.'

'Dear me,' replied Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'I'm sure you're weel enough. Your hands ha' nae need of washing, I trow. Ye ne'er do a turn to file them.'

'Yon can't surely be in earnest,' replied Mrs. Mason. 'Do you think I could sit down to breakfast with unwashed hands? I never heard of such a thing, and never saw it done in my life.'

'I see nae gude o' sic nicety,' returned her friend; 'but it is easy to gie ye water

enough, though I am sure I dinna ken what to put it in, unless ye tak ane o' the parridge plates: or may be the calf's luggie may do better, for it 'ill gie you eneugh o' room.'

'Your own bason will do better than either,' said Mrs. Mason. 'Give me the loan of it for this morning, and I shall return it immediately, as you must doubtless often want it through the day.' 'Na, na,' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'I dinna fash wi' sae mony fykes. There's aye water standing in something or other, for ane to ca' their hands through when they're black-et.. The gudeman indeed is a wee conceity like yoursel', an' he coft a brown bason for his shaving in on Saturdays, but it's in use a' the week haddin' milk, or I'm sure ye'd be welcome to it. I shall see an' get it ready for the morn.'

Poor Mrs. Mason, on whose nerves the image presented by this description of the alternate uses of the utensil in question, produced a sensible effect, could scarcely command voice to thank her cousin for the civil offer. Being, however, under the necessity of choosing for the present, she,

without hesitation, preferred the calf's bicker to the parridge plate: and indeed considered the calf as being so much the cleaner animal than his mistress, that she would in every way have preferred him for an associate.

Mrs. Mason was not ill-pleased to find that she was to breakfast by herself; the rest of the family having long ago finished their morning repast, were now engaged in the several occupations of the day.

The kail pot was already on the fire to make broth for dinner; and Mrs. Mac Clarty busied in preparing the vegetables which were to be boiled in it. When her guest, on hearing her desire Grizzel to make haste, and sit down to her wheel, thought it time to remind her, that her bed was still to make, and her room to be put in order; and that Grizzel's assistance would be necessary for both.

It was not easy to persuade the good woman that it would not be time enough in the dusk of the evening; but as Mrs. Mason declared it essential to her comfort, Grizzly was ordered to attend her, and to do whatever she desired. By her directions,

the stout girl fell to work, and hoisted out the bed-clothes, which she carried to the barn-yard; the only place about the house where there was a spot of green grass. The check curtains followed, and in their removal effected the sudden ruin of many a goodly cobweb, which had never before met with the smallest molestation. When the lower valance was removed, it displayed a scene still more extraordinary; a board of the remains of the old shoes that had ever been worn by any member of the family; staves of broken tubs, ends of decayed rope, and a long et cetera of useless articles, so covered with blue mould and dust, that it seemed surprising the very spiders did not quit the colony in disgust.

Mrs. Mason sickened at the sight. Perceiving what an unpleasant task she should be obliged to impose on her assistant, she deemed herself in justice bound to recompense her for her trouble; and, holding up a half-crown piece, told her, that if she performed all she required of her on the present occasion, it should be her own. No sooner was Grizzy made certain of the reward, which had till now been promised

in indefinite terms, than she began in such good earnest, that Mrs. Mason was glad to get out of the room. After three large buckets full of dirt and trumpery had been carried out, she came to Mrs. Mason for fresh instructions. They proceeded to wash the bed-posts with soap and water. After which, the chairs, the tables, the clock-case, the very walls of the room, as well as every thing it contained, all under-went a complete cleaning.

The window, in which were nine tolerably large panes of glass, was no sooner rendered transparent, than Grizzly cried out in ecstasy, 'that she could na' have thought it would have made sic a change. Dear me ! how heartsome it looks just now, to what it us't !' said the girl, her spirits rising in proportion to the exertions of her activity.

'And in how short a time it has been cleaned ?' said Mrs. Mason. ' Yet had it been regularly cleaned once a week, as it ought to have been, it would have cost far less trouble. By the labour of a minute or two, we may keep it constantly bright ; and surely few days pass in which

so much time may not be spared. Let us now go to the kitchen window, and make it likewise clean.' Grizzy with alacrity obeyed. But before the window could be approached, it was found necessary to remove the heap of dirty articles piled up in the window sill, which served the purpose of family library, and repository of what is known by the term *odds and ends*.

Mrs. Mac Clarty, who had sat down to spin, did not at first seem willing to take any notice of what was going forward : but on perceiving her maid beginning to meddle with the things in the window, she could no longer remain a neutral spectator of the scene. Stopping her wheel, she in a voice indicating the reverse of satisfaction, asked what she was about ? Mrs. Mason took it upon her to reply. ' We are going to make your window bright and clean for you, cousin,' said she. ' If you step into my room, and take a look at mine, you will see what a difference there is in it ; and this, if these broken panes were mended, would look every bit as well.' ' It does *weel eneugh*,' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty ; ' it wants nae cleanin'. It does just *weel*

eneugh. 'What's the gude o' takin' up the lass's time wi' nonsense? she'll break the windows too, and the bairns hae broken eneugh o' it already.'

'But if these panes were mended, and the window cleaned, without and within,' said Mrs. Mason, 'you cannot think how much more cheerful the kitchen would appear.'

'And how long would it bide clean if it were?' said Mrs. Mac Clarty. 'It would be as bad as ever in a month, and wha cou'd be at the fash o' ay clean in' at it?'

'Even once a month would keep it tolerable, but once a week would keep it very nice; your little girls might rub it bright of a morning, without the least trouble in the world. They might learn too, to whiten the window-sill, and to keep it free from rubbish, by laying the books, and all these articles, in their proper places, instead of letting them remain here covered with dust. You cannot imagine what good it would do your young people, did they learn by times to attend to such matters; for believe me, cousin, habits of neatness, and of activity, and of attention, have a

greater effect upon the temper and disposition than most people are aware of.'

'If my bairns do as weel as I hae done, they'll do weel eneugh,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, turning her wheel with great speed. Mr. Mac Clarty's voice was just at that moment heard calling on Grizzly to drive the fowls out of the corn field, which necessarily put a stop to all further proceedings against the window. Mrs. Mason therefore returned to her own apartment; and greatly pleased with the appearance which it now assumed, cheerfully sat down to her accustomed labours of the needle, of which she was such complete mistress, that it gave no interruption to the train of her reflections. On taking a view of her present situation, and comparing it with the past, she carefully suppressed every feeling that could lead to discontent. Instead of murmuring at the loss of those indulgences, which long habit had almost converted into necessities of life, she blessed God for the enjoyment of such a state of health as none of the luxuries of wealth could purchase; and for which those who possessed them so often sighed in vain. Considering all the

events of her life as ordered under the wise dispensation of Providence, she looked to the subordinate situation in which she had been placed, as a school in which it was intended that she should learn the important lesson of humility; and when she looked back it was for the purpose of inquiring, how she had fulfilled the duties of the lot assigned her.

She was now, for the first time in her life, completely her own mistress; but she was already sensible, that the idea of a life completely independent of the will of others is merely visionary, and that in all situations some portions of one's own will must necessarily be sacrificed. She saw that the more nearly people approached each other in their habits and opinions, the less would the sacrifice be felt; but while she entertained a hope of being able to do more good in her present situation, than she could in any other, she resolved to remain where she was. 'Surely,' said she to herself, 'I must be of some use to the children of these poor people. They are ill brought up, but they do not seem deficient in understanding; and if I can once convince them of the ad-

vantage they will derive from listening to my advice, I may make a lasting impression on their minds.'

While engaged in these reflections, as she busily pursued her work, she was startled by a sudden noise, followed by an immediate diminution of light; and on looking up, perceived her window all over bespattered with mud. A tittering laugh betrayed the aggressors, and directed her attention to the side where they stood, and from which she knew they could not retreat without being seen. She therefore continued quietly on the watch, and in a little time saw Jean and her younger brother issue from the spot, and hastily ran down the bank that led to the river.

Mrs. Mason had been for above twenty years employed in studying the tempers and dispositions of children; but as she had never before seen an instance of what appeared to be unprovoked malignity in the youthful mind she was greatly shocked at the discovery; and thought it incumbent on her to inform their mother of the incident, and to give her opinion of it in the plainest terms.

Mrs. Mac Clarty percieving that Mrs. Mason had something extraordinary to communicate, stopped her wheel to listen; and when the window was mentioned, asked with great anxiety, whether it was broken? 'No,' said Mrs. Mason, 'the mud they threw at it was too soft to break the glass; it is not to the injury done the windows that I wish to call your attention, but to the dispositions of your children; for what must the dispositions be that lead them to take pleasure in such an act?'

'Hoot,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'is that a'?' and wou'd ha' thought the window had been a' to shivers, by the way you spoke. If it is but a wee clarted, there's nae sae muckle ill done. I tald ye it was nonsense to be at sae muckle fash about it; for that it wadna get leave to bide clean lang.'

'But if your children were better taught,' said Mrs. Mason, 'it might get leave to bide clean long enough. If the same activity which they have displayed in dirtying it, had been directed into proper channels, your cottage might have been kept in order by their little hands, and your garden, and all about your doors, made neat and beau-

tiful. Children are naturally active ; but unless their activity be early bent to useful purposes, it will only lead them into mischief. Were your children——'

'Hoot,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, peevishly, 'my bairns are just like other folks. A' laddies are full o' mischief. I'm sure there's no a yard i' the town where they can get a flower or apple keepit for them. I wonder what ye would ha' said, if ye had seen the minister's yetts the day after they were painted, slacket and blacket a' owre wi' dirt, by the laddies frae the schule?'

'I would have said,' returned Mrs. Ma-son, 'what I said before, that all that bent to mischief in the children arises from the neglect of the parents, in not directing their activity into proper channels. Do you not think that each of these boys would, if properly trained, find as much amusement in works that would tend to ornament the vil-lage, or in cultivating a few shrubs and flowers to adorn the walls of their own cot-tages, as they now appear to find in mischief and destruction? Do you not think, that that girl of your's might have been so brought up, as to have had more pleasure in cleaning

a window of her father's house, than in be-daubing it with mud? Allowing the pleasure of being mischievously active, and the pleasure of being usefully active, to be at present equal; do you think that the consequences will not be different? "*Train up a child in the way he should go,*" says Solomon, and depend upon it, that in the way you train him he will go, whether you desire it or not. If you permit a child to derive all his pleasure from doing ill to others, he will not, when he is grown up, be inclined to do much good. He will even, from his youth, be conscious of deserving the ill will of his neighbours, and must of course have no good will to them. His temper will thus be soured. If he succeeds in life, he will be proud and overbearing; if he does not, he will become sulky, and morose, and obdurate.'

'Weel,' said the farmer, who had been listening to the latter part of the conversation, 'it's a' true that ye say, but how is it to be helpit? Do you think corrupt nature can be subdued in any other way than by the grace of God?'

'If I read my Bible right,' returned Mrs.

Mason, 'the grace of God is a gift which, like all the other gifts of divine love, must be sought by the appointed means. It is the duty of a parent to put his children upon the way of thus seeking it: and, as far as it is in his power, to remove the obstacles that would prevent it.'

'The minister himsel' could speak nae better,' returned the farmer. 'But when folks gi' their bairns the best education in their power, what mair can they do?'

'In answer to your question,' replied Mrs. Mason, 'I will put one to you. Suppose you had a field which produced only briars and thorns, what method would you adopt to bring it into heart?'

'I would nae doubt rute out the briars and thorns, as weel as I could,' returned the farmer.

'And after you had opened the soil by ploughing, and enriched it by the proper manure, you would sow good seed in it, and expect, by the blessing of heaven, to reap, in harvest, the reward of your labours,' said Mrs. Mason.

'To be sure I would,' said the farmer.

'And do you imagine,' said Mrs. Mason,

‘ that the human soul requires less care in culturing it, than is necessary to your field ? Is it merely by teaching them to say their questions, or even teaching them to read, that the briers and thorns of pride and self-will will be rooted up from your children’s minds ?’

‘ We maun trust a’ to the grace of God,’ said the farmer.

‘ God forbid that we should put trust in aught beside,’ returned Mrs. Mason : ‘ but if we hope for a miraculous interposition of divine grace, in favour of ourselves or of our children, without taking the means that God has appointed, our hope does not spring from faith but from presumption. It is just as if you were neither to plow nor sow your fields, and yet expect that Providence would bless you with an abundant crop.’

‘ But what means ought we to use that we do not use ?’ said the farmer. ‘ We send our bairns to the schule, and we take them to the kirk, and we do our best to set them a good example. I ken na what we could do mair.’

‘ You are a good man,’ said Mrs. Mason, with complacency ; ‘ and happy will it be

for your children, if they follow your example. But let us drop all allusion to them in particular, and speak only of training up youth to virtue, as a general principle. By what you say, you think it sufficient to sow the seed: I contend for the necessity of preparing the soil to receive it; and say, that without such preparation, it will never take root, nor vegetate.'

'I canno' contradict you,' returned the farmer; but I wish you to explain it better. If you mean that we ought to give our bairns lessons at hame, I can tell you that we have not time for it, nor are we book learned enough to make fine speeches to them, as the like o' you might do; and if we were, I fear it wad do little gude.'

'Believe me,' replied Mrs. Mason, 'set lesson, and fine harangues, make no part of my plan of preparation, which consists of nothing else than a watchful attention to the first appearance of what is in its nature evil, and whether it comes in the shape o' self-will, passion, or perverseness, nipping it in the very bud; while, on the other hand, I would tenderly cherish every kindly affection, and enforce attention to the feel-

ings of others: by which means I would render children tender-hearted, tractable, and obedient. This is what I call the preparation of the soil: now let us see the consequences.—When a child who has been accustomed to prompt and cheerful obedience learns to read the commandment *honour thy father and thy mother*, will he not be more apt to practise the duty then inculcated than one who had from infancy indulged in contrary habits? And what doth the gospel teach? doth it not urge us to subdue all selfish and vindictive passions, in order that we may cherish the most perfect love to God and man? Now, if we have permitted our children to indulge these passions, how do we prepare them for practising the gospel precepts? Their duty to God and man requires, that they should make the best use of every power of mind and body: the activity natural to youth is a power included in this rule; and if we permit them to waste it in effecting mischief, and in destroying or disturbing the happiness of others, can we say that we are not counteracting the express will of our divine Master? How can we flatter ourselves,

that with such habits the divine precepts will make much impression on their minds.'

Before Mrs. Mason had finished her speech, her voice was drowned in the noise of a violent quarrel that had taken place between the farmer's two elder sons. Perceiving that the dispute would not be easily settled, she retired to her room; but was overtaken in the passage by Mrs. MacClarty, who said in a whisper, 'I hope ye'll say nothing o' Jenny's playing the truant frae the schule. Her father mauna ken o't, he wad be sae angry.'—'Alas!' said Mrs. Mason, 'you know not how much you are your child's enemy! but I shall be silent.'

CHAPTER IX.

Domestic Rebellion.

MRS. MASON enjoyed the reward of her exertions, and of Grizzel's labour, in a night of sweet and uninterrupted repose. She was awakened at early dawn by the farmer calling his sons to get up, to prepare for

the labours of the day; and looking out beheld the clouds already decked in the colours of the morning, inviting her to the most glorious sight on which the eye of man can look. The invitation was not given in vain, she rose and dressed herself: and taking her staff and crutch, she sallied from her room, earnestly wishing to escape observation. The young men, in no hurry to obey their father's summons, were still in bed. On passing through the dark passage where they slept, she could not help wondering at the perverted ingenuity which could contrive to give the sleeping rooms of a country house, all the disadvantages which attend the airless abodes of poverty in the crowded lanes of great and populous cities.

From the length of time that the outer door had been shut, the closeness of the house had become very unpleasant to her lungs. Welcome, therefore, was the reviving breeze of morning? Welcome the freshness of the coming day, which now burst upon the senses. It was not, indeed, until she had removed some space from the house that she fully felt its influence; for while near the door, the smell of the squashy

pool, and its neighbour the dunghill, were so powerful, as to subdue the fragrance of earth's fruits and flowers.

Having taken the road towards the river, she, on its first turning, found herself in full view of the water-fall, and was arrested by admiration at the many beauties of the scene. Seating herself upon a projecting rock, she contemplated the effulgent glory of the heavens, as they brightened into splendour at the approach of the lord of day; and when her eyes were dazzled by the scene, turned to view the living waters, pouring their crystal flood over the craggy precipice, shaded by the spreading boughs of birch and alder.

The good woman's heart glowed with rapture; but it did not vainly glow, as does the art or the imagination of many a pretender to superior taste; for the raptures of her heart was fraught with gratitude. She saw the God of nature in his works, and blessed the goodness which, even in the hour of creation, ordained that they should not only contribute to the use, but dad to the enjoyments of the human race. 'The eye his never satisfied with seeing, nor the

ear with hearing ; and he who implanted these desires, has he not mercifully provided for their gratification ? What are all the works of man, what all the pomp and splendour of monarchs, compared with the grandeur of such a scene ? But the sights that are designed by man as proofs of his creative skill, are only to be seen by the rich and great ; while the glorious works of God are exhibited to all. Whilst she pursued this thought a little farther, it occurred to Mrs. Mason, that all that is rare is in general useless ; and that all that is most truly valuable is given in common, and placed within the reach of the poor and lowly. ‘ Let the poor then praise Thee ! ’ she exclaimed. ‘ Let the lowly in heart rejoice in thy salvation. Let us rejoice in the light which shines from on high to illumine the soul, as thy sun illumines the earth ! O that man would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his mercies to the children of men.’

While Mrs. Mason was thus indulging the grateful feelings of her heart, by sending up her tribute of praise to the Almighty Giver of all good, her ears were suddenly

assailed by the harsh sound of discord ; and, on moving a few steps, she discovered, that a violent dispute had taken place between the farmer and his eldest son. In the hopes of making peace, she advanced towards them, but before she turned the corner she paused, doubting whether it were not better to take no notice of having heard the fray. The voices stopped ; and proceeding, she saw the farmer hastily unsaddling the horse ; and the son at the same moment issuing from the door, pulled back by his mother, who held the skirt of his coat, saying, ‘ I tell ye, Sandie, ye mauna gang to anger your father.’

‘But I sal gang,’ cried Sandie, in a sul-len tone. ‘I winna be hindered. I sal gang, I tell ye, whether my father likes it or no.’

‘Ye may gang, ye door loon,’ says the father ; ‘but if ye do, ye sal repent it as lang as ye live.’

‘Hoot na,’ returned the mother, ‘ye’ll forgie him ; and ye had as weel let him gang, for ye see he winna be hindred !’

‘Where is the young man for going to ?’ asked Mrs. Mason.

‘Where sud he be for-gain’ to, but: to the fair P’ returned the mother; ‘it’s only natural. But our gudeman’s unco particular, and never lets the lads get ony daffin.’

‘Daffin!’ cried the farmer; ‘is drunkenness daffin! Did na he gang last year, and come hame as drunk as a beast! And ye wad have him tak the brown mare too, without ever speiring my leave! saddled and bridled too, forsooth like ony gentleman in the land! But ye sal baith repent it: I tell ye, ye’s’e repent it.’

‘O, I did na ken o’ the mare,’ said the too easy mother.

‘But is it possible,’ said Mrs. Mason, addressing herself to the young man, ‘it is possible that you should think of going to any place in direct opposition to your father’s will? I thought you would have been better acquainted with your duty than to break the commands of God, by treating your parents in such a manner.’

‘I am sure he has been weel taught,’ said the mother; but I kenna how it is, our bairns never mind a word we say!’

‘But he will mind you,’ said Mrs. Mason, ‘and set a better example of obedience

to his brothers and sisters, than he is now doing. Come, I must reconcile all parties. Will you not give me your hand ?'

' I'll no' stay frae the fair for naebody,' said the sullen youth, endeavouring to pass; ' a' the folk in the glen are gain,' and I'll gang too, say what you wull.'

Mrs. Mason scarcely believed it possible that he could be so very hardy, until she saw him set off with sullen and determined step, followed by his mother's eye, who, on seeing him depart, exclaimed ' Hegh me ! ye're an unco laddie.'

The farmer appeared to feel more deeply, but he said nothing. Grasping the mane of the mare, he turned to lead her down the road to the fields, and had advanced a few steps, when his wife called after him, to inquire what he was going to do with the saddle, which he carried on his shoulders ? ' Do wi' it !' repeated he, ' I have naething to do wi' it !' Then dashing it on the ground, he proceeded with quickened pace down the steep.

' Wae's me !' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, ' the gudeman taks Sandie's doorness mickle to heart !'

‘And is it any wonder that he should take it to heart!’ said Mrs. Mason.— ‘What can be more dreadful to a parent than to see a son setting out in life, with such dispositions? What can be expected of one who is capable, of such undutiful behaviour?’

‘To be sure,’ said the goodwife, ‘the lad’s unco wilfu’. There’s nae gude in hindering him, for he maun ay tak his ain gait. But a’ lads are just the same, and the gudeman shou’d na be sae hard on him, seeing he’s yet but young.’

‘Mistress!’ hallooed the voice of Grizzel from the house; ‘I wish ye wad come and speak to Meg. She winna be hinderit putting her fingers in the kirn, and licking the cream.’

‘If I were at you,’ cried Mrs. Mac Clarty, ‘I’d gar you——’

She was as good as her word; and in order to show Mrs. Mason the good effect of her advice, she ran that moment into the kitchen, and gave her daughter a hearty slap upon the back. The girl went a few steps further off, and deliberately applied

her tongue to the back of her hand, where part of the cream was still visible.

‘Go! ye idle whippy!’ said her mother, ‘an’ let me see how weel ye’ll ca’ the kirn.’

‘I winna kirn the day,’ returned Meg; ‘I’m gain’ to milk the kye. Jean may kirn; she has naething else to do.’

‘I’m aye set to kirn, says Jean, whimpering. ‘I never saw sic wark. I tell ye, I wonna kirn mair than Meg. Griszy can milk the cows hersel’. She does na’ want her help.’

‘But girls,’ said Mrs. Mason, ‘when I was a little girl like either of you, I never thought of choosing my work; I considered it my business to follow my mother’s directions. Young people ought to obey, and not to dictate.’

‘Hear ye that!’ said Mrs. Mac Clarty. But Jean will gang to the kirn I ken, like a good bairn; and she sal get a dad o’ butter to her bread.’

‘But I wonna haet frae the hairing knife,’ said Jean, ‘for the last I got stack i’ my throat.’

‘Bless me!’ cried Mrs. Mason, in amazement, ‘how does your butter come to

be so full of hairs? where do they come from?'

'O they are a' frae the nows,' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty. 'There has been lang a hole in the milk sythe, and I have never been at the fash to get it mended; but as I tak ay care to sythe the milk through my fingers, I wonder how sae mony hairs wan in.'

'Ye need na wonder at that,' observed Grizzel, 'for the house canna be soopit but the dirt flees into the kirn.'

'But do you not clean the churn before you put in the cream?' asked Mrs. Mason, more and more astonished.

'Na, na,' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty; 'that wad no' be canny, ye ken. Naeboddy hereabouts would clean their kirn, for ony consideration. I never heard o' sic a thing i' my life.'

Mrs. Mason found it difficult to conceal the disgust which this discovery excited; but resolving to be cautious of giving offence by the disclosure of her sentiments, she sat down in silence, to watch the farther operations of the morning. While Jean was slowly turning the churn with unwill-

ling hand, her mother was busily employed in making the cheese. Part of the milk destined to that purpose was already put upon the fire, in the same iron pot in which the chickens had been feasting, and on which the hardened curd, at which they had been picking, was still visible towards the rim. The remainder of the milk was turned into a large tub, and to it that upon the fire was added, as soon as it was of a proper heat. So far, all was done well and cleverly. Mrs. Mac Clarty then took down a bottle of runnet, or yearning, as she called it; and having poured in what she thought a sufficient quantity, tucked up the sleeve of her gown, and dashing in her arm, stirred the infusion with equal care and speed.

‘I believe, cousin,’ said Mrs. Mason, hesitatingly, ‘I believe—you forgot to wash your hands.’

‘Hoot!’ returned the good wife, ‘my hands do weel enough. I canna be fashed to clean them at every turn.’

‘But you go about your work with such activity,’ rejoined Mrs. Mason, ‘that I should think it would give you no trouble, if you were once accustomed to it: and by

all that I have observed, and I have had many opportunities of observation, I believe that in the management of a dairy, cleanliness is the first, the last, the one art needful.'

'Cleanly!' repeated Mrs. Mac Clarty; 'nae ane ever said that I was na' cleanly. There's no' a mair cleanly person i' the parish. Cleanly, indeed? Ane wad think ye was speaking to a bairn!'

Mrs. Mason offered a few words in explanation, and then retired to her own apartment, to which she saw it would be necessary to confine herself, in order to enjoy any tolerable degree of comfort. She therefore began to consider how it may be rendered more airy and commodious; and after dinner, observing, that the farmer's mind still brooded on his son's behaviour, she gladly introduced the subject of her projected alterations, hoping thus to divert his thoughts into another channel. The first thing she proposed, was to have hinges for the frame of the window, that it might open and shut at pleasure. To this the farmer said, he should have no objection, only that

'he ken'd it wad soon be broken to pieces, blawing wi' the wund.'

'O, but you mistake me,' said Mrs. Mason. 'I intend that it should be fastened when open, with an iron hook, as they constantly fasten the cottage windows in England.'

'An' wha do ye think wad put in the cleek?' returned he. 'Is there ane think ye about this house, that wad be at sic a fash?'

'Why, what trouble is there in it?' said Mrs. Mason. 'It is only teaching your children to pay a little attention to such things, and they will soon come to find no trouble in them. They cannot too soon learn to be neat and regular in their ways.'

'Ilka place has just its ain gait,' said the goodwife. 'and ye needna think that ever we'll learn yours. And indeed to be plain wi' you, cousin, I think you have owre mony fykes. There did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dusting your room in every corner, and cleaning out the twa bits o' buird that are for naething but to set your feet on after a'.'

‘ But did you know how dirty they were ?’ said Mrs. Mason.

‘ Hoot ! the chickens just got their meat on them for twa or three ouks, pour wee beasties ; the buirds war a wee thought clarted wi’ parritch, but it was weel dred on, and ye wadna’ been a bit the war.’

‘ But are the boards the worse for being scoured ?’ asked Mrs. Mason ; ‘ or would they have been the worse, if they had been scoured when you took them from the chickens, or, while they were feeding on them ?’

‘ O to be sure it wad ha’ been an easy matter to ha’ scour’t them then, if we had thought of being at the fash,’ returned Mrs. Mac Clarty.

‘ In my opinion,’ rejoined Mrs. Mason, ‘ this *fear of being fashed* is the great bar to all improvement. I have seen this morning, that you are not afraid of work for you have exerted yourself with a degree of activity that no one could ~~feel~~ ; ~~ye~~ you dread the small additional trouble that would make your house cheerful, clean, and comfortable. You dread the trouble of attention, more than the labour of your hands ; and thus, if I mistake not, you often bring

upon yourself trouble which timely attention would have spared. Would it not be well to have your children taught such habits of attention and regularity, as would make you more easy, and them more useful, both to themselves and you ?

‘As for my bairns,’ returned Mrs. Mac Clarty, ‘if they pleasure me, they do weel enough.’

‘There’s a great spice o’ good sense in what Mrs. Mason has said though,’ said the farmer ; ‘but it’s no easy for folk like us to be put out o’ their ain gait.’

In truth, Mrs. Mac Clarty was one of those seemingly good natured people, who are never to be put out of their own way ! for she was obstinate to a degree ! and so perfectly self-satisfied, that she could not bear to think it possible, that she might in any thing do better than she did. Thus, though she would not argue in favour of sloth or dirt in general, she nevertheless continued to be slothful and dirty, because she vindicated herself in every particular instance of either ; and though she did not wish that her children should be idle, obstreperous, disobedient, and self-willed, she

effectually formed them to those habits, and then took credit to herself for being one of the best of mothers ?

Mrs. Mason had discernment enough to see how much pride there was in that pretended contentment, which constantly repelled every idea of improvement. She saw that though Mrs Mac Clarty took no pains to teach her children what was truly useful, she encouraged, with respect to them, an undefined sentiment of ambition, which persuaded her, that her children were born to rise to something great, and that they would in time overtop their neighbours. Mrs Mason saw the unhappy effects which this would infallibly produce upon minds brought up in ignorance ; she therefore resolved to do all in her power to obviate the consequences ; and from the opinion she had formed of the farmer's sense and principles, had no doubt of his co-operating with her in the work of reformation.

While musing on this subject, as she sat by her window in the twilight, she saw the two younger lads run hastily past ; and soon heard from their mother such an exclamation of sorrow, as convinced her they

had been the messengers of bad news. She therefore speedily proceeded *but*, and there she found the poor woman wringing her hands, and lamenting herself bitterly. The farmer entered at the same moment; and on seeing him she redoubled her lamentations, still calling out, 'O Sandy! Sandy! O that I should ha' lived to see this day! O Sandy! Sandy!'

'Sandy!' repeated the alarmed father, 'what is the matter wi' Sandy? for God's sake, speak! Is my son gane! is he killed?'

'No, no, he's war' than killed! O that I shou'd have seen this day!'

'Speak Robert,' said Mrs. Mason, 'you can tell what has befallen your brother; let your father know the truth.' Robert was silent; but the youngest boy eagerly came forward, and said, that 'Jamie Bruce had brought word that Sandy was aff to be a soger.'

'And where did you see Jamie Bruce?' asked his father.

'It was Rob that spoke wi' him; it was na me,' said the little boy, hanging down his head.

'Where cou'd you Rob, meet Jamie

Bruce?' said the farmer. 'Did not I send you to the West Craft? how cou'd you then see ony ane comin' frae the fair? Speak, Sir! and tell truth, I desire you.'

'I just thought I wad gang a wee while up to the road to see the folk coming frae the fair, before I gied to the craft,' returned Robert. 'I kent there wad be time eneugh.'

'Aye,' said the father, sighing; 'it's just the way wi' ye a'! ye just do what ye like yoursel's! Now, see what comes o' it! Here's Sandy done for himsel' wi' a vengeance! He too wad do naething but what he liked! see what he'll make o' it now, but to be tied up to stake, and lashed like a dog! a disgrace, as he is, to us a'! I wou'd rather he had ne'er been born!'

'Alake! gudeman,' cried the poor mother, weeping bitterly; 'alake! hae pity on me, and try to get him aff.'

'It will do nae gude,' says her husband, in a softened accent, and wiping a tear which stole down his cheek; 'it will do nae gude, I tell ye. We shall never have comfort in him while we, live for he is ane

that will never be advised. Ye ken he never minds a word we say—yet I canna think o' his being made a reprobate.'

'He need not necessarily be a reprobate in the army,' said Mrs. Mason. 'I should hope his principles will preserve him from that; and if he behaves well, he will be treated well, he will be treated kindly, and may come in time to be promoted. But you are not yet certain that he is enlisted. The person who gave the information may himself have been misinformed. Make inquiry into the fact, and then take the steps that, on consideration, appear to be most prudent and judicious.'

The gleam of hope which was presented in these words, revived the spirits of the disconsolate parents; and the father in haste set off for the village, to learn to a certainty the fate of his untoward son.

Evening was now far advanced. The cows, which the boys should have brought to have milked, were still lowing in the West Croft; and when Mrs. Mac Clarty desired Robert to go for them, she obtained no other answer, than that 'Grizzly might gang as weel as him.' Grizzel was busy

in washing up the dishes wanted for supper, and which had remained unwashed from breakfast till now: they had been left to the care of Meg, who had neglected them, and by this neglect made the task more difficult to Grizzy, who was therefore in very bad humour, and began loudly to complain of Meg and Rob; who, in their turns, raised their voices in defence and mutual accusation. The din of the squabble became insufferable. Mrs. Mason retired from it with horror; and shut herself up in her room, where she meditated, with deep regret, on the folly of those who, having been placed by Almighty God in situations most favourable to the enjoyment of peace, and the exercise of virtue, are insensible to the blessing; and by permitting their passions to reign without controul, destroy at once both peace and virtue.

CHAPTER X

Containing a useful prescription.

'He's gane!' said the farmer, as he opened the cottage door. 'It is just as I kent it wou'd be. They enticed him wi' drink! and then, when his senses war gane, they listet him.'

'And sal I never see him mair!' cried his wife. 'Will ye no try to get him aff? maun my bairn gang wi' the loons and vagabonds, and do at their bidding, what he ne'er wad do at oors? Oh! it will break my heart!'

'Hope,' said Mrs Mason, 'all your children now present will take warning, and learn to submit themselves betimes to the duty of obedience: and that you will both enforce that duty, as you are enjoined by God to do it. Take comfort, then, and assure yourself that this event may turn out in the end to be a blessing.'

The farmer said he trusted in God that it might be so; and having provided himself with what money he thought necessary, he, with a heavy heart, departed.

On the following day, many of the neighbours came to enquire for Mrs. Mac Clarty ; and on hearing that the farmer had gone alone, they all expressed a good-natured concern, saying, that he might have been sure there was not a man in the place who would not willingly have gone with him, had he mentioned his intention. By noon-time he was expected back, but eight in the evening came, and still there was no appearance of his return. Mrs. Mason now became truly uneasy, and was doubly distressed as Mrs. Mac Clarty seemed to depend on her for comfort. She proposed asking some of the neighbours to set off on horse-back for intelligence, and sent to several ; but they all declined the expedition as unnecessary ; assuring her that the farmer must have gone on to the head-quarters of the recruiting party, which were at a town about twelve miles from that in which the fair had been held. This assurance tended, in some degree, to lessen their alarm. They went to bed ; but after passing a watchful and sleepless night, arose to fresh anxiety ; for the first thing they heard was, that a man had passed through Glenburnie,

who had seen Sandie at — with the recruiting party the night before, and that the farmer had not been there. Jamie Bruce, who had brought the first account of Sandie from the fair, now offered to go in search of the old man, for whose fate all had from this intelligence become anxious. He had scarcely been gone an hour, when Meg came running in from the door where she had been idling all the morning, and exclaimed, that her father was coming down the loan in a cart !

Mrs. Mac Clarty, starting up at the news, flew out to meet her husband : her cousin followed in great agitation, and soon perceived that the poor man was too ill to reach the house without assistance. Friendly assistance was at hand, for the cart was already surrounded by the neighbours ; but all were so anxious to have their curiosity gratified, relative to the cause, that no one thought of offering a hand until their questions had been answered. Mrs. Mason at length, by her remonstrances, restored silence, and got the people to help the poor sufferer to his bed ; on which he was no sooner laid, than his wife flew to give him

a dram of whisky, which she had been taught to consider as the only cordial for fatigue. But Mrs. Mason observing how very feverish he appeared, begged her to desist, and at the same time hastened the preparation of a dish of tea, which having prevailed on him to swallow, she addressed the people who crowded round his bed, entreating they would leave him to the repose of which he stood so much in need. This was not a matter so easily to be accomplished: for so eager were they all engaged in conversation, that, among so many louder tongues, her voice had little chance of being heard.

‘Hech me!’ cries one, ‘I never heard o’ sic a thing i’ my life!’

‘I have gane to the Lammas fair, these thretty years,’ says another, an’ ne’er heard tell o’ ony body being robbet, in a’ my days.’

‘But I mind o’ just sic anither thing happening to auld John Robson, when he came frae the fair o’ Glasgow, ae night,’ said the shoemaker.

‘Glasgow!’ exclaimed two or three of the women, ‘Glasgow, by a’ accounts, is

an unco place for wickedness : but then wha' can wonder, whar there's sae many factories.'

'There is muckle gude as weel as ill in't, Janet,' returned the shoemaker.

Mrs. Mason, perceiving the dispute likely to grow warm, again entreated them to remember how much their poor neighbour stood in need of sleep. Her efforts to establish quietness where all exerted in vain. Not sooner did one set of people go away than another set poured in. All in their inquiries equally friendly, equally loud, and equally loquacious ; unfortunately discovering that the poor man was still awake, the most forward teased him with questions ; from his replies to which, it appeared, that as he had reached within half-a-mile of the town, he was met at a lonely part on the road by two men, habited like sailors, who as he afterwards learned, had been seen begging at the fair, where to excite compassion they had pretended to be lame. He was then leading his horse, which they seized by the bridle, and rudely demanded money to drink. He gave them sixpence ; but they said it was not enough, and with

many imprecations demanded more. While he hesitated, they knocked him down, and beat him dreadfully with their sticks. They then took from him the old pocket-book, in which he had put the notes intended for his son's release, and left him senseless on the ground. A little before day-break he so far recovered as to be able to raise himself; and looking round for his mare, perceived her grazing by the road-side, at no great distance. With much pain and great difficulty, he reached the town, and went to the public house to which he had been directed as the quarters of the serjeant; but on arriving there had the mortification to find, that the serjeant and his recruits had set off at midnight for the head-quarters, and that consequently all hopes of obtaining his son's dismissal were at an end.

He was, however, advised to send in pursuit of the robbers; and having obtained a warrant, lent his mare to the constable, who promised that he should have his money before night; but night came on, and neither constable nor mare returned. He felt himself in the meantime grow worse and worse; and as soon as day appeared, resol-

ved to return home. Ill as he was able to walk, he had, by resting every second step, got forward to the entrance of the Glen ; where, finding that his strength entirely failed him, he took refuge in the first cottage ; and, anxious to get to his own home, procured a cart, in which he proceeded as has been related.

He was now very ill indeed. The pain in his head and limbs becoming every minute more violent, while the increased flushing in his face gave evident proof of the fever that burned in every vein.

The only precaution which the good people, who came to see him, appeared now to think necessary, was carefully to shut the door, which usually stood open ; and as a large fire was burning in the grate exactly opposite to his bed, the effect was little short of suffocation. Mrs. Mason perceived this, and endeavoured to remedy it, but in vain. The prejudice against fresh air appeared to be universal. Neither could she get any creature to understand how much harm the din of so many voices was likely to occasion. Mrs. Mac Clarty, who from being accustomed to speak to her children in an

exalted pitch, in order to enforce attention, had herself contracted a habit of speaking loud, was quite insensible to the noise that now buzzed in the ear of her sick husband ; and would on no account run the risk of offending any of her neighbours by refusing them admittance to his bedside.

The fever in consequence increased. Mrs. Mason seeing that it was likely to be attended with danger proposed sending for the doctor ; but Mrs. Mac Clarty acceded to the general opinion, that it would be *time enough* to send when he became worse.

‘ But if you wait until he becomes worse,’ said Mrs. Mason, ‘ it may then be too late. A fever may be stopped in the beginning, which, if permitted to go on for a couple of days, it may be impossible to cure. We at present are ignorant of the nature of the fever with which your husband is attacked, and may therefore administer what is improper. I have no notion of drugs doing much good in any case ; but what I want to have advice for, is to be put upon the proper way of managing his disorder. You are, by the advice of your neighbours, giv-

ing him a variety of things which for aught you know, may all have opposite properties ; and though they may each have done good in some instances, may all be equally unfit in the present. Take my advice so far at least, as until you send for a doctor to give him nothing but plenty of cooling drink.'

'Na, na,' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'I ha' nae sic little regard for my gude man, as to gie him naething but water and sour milk whey, as ye wad hae me. What has done gude to ithers may do gude to him ; and I'm mista'en if auld John Smith has na as mickle skeel as ony doctor amang them.'

Auld John Smith just then arrived, and, after talking a great deal of nonsense about the nature of the disorder, took out his rusty lancet, and bled the patient in the arm, at the same time recommending a poultice of herbs to be applied to his head, and another of the same kind to his stomach ; desiring above all things that he might be kept warm, and get nothing cold to drink.

Poor Mrs. Mason was greatly shocked to see the life of a father of a family thus

sported with by an ignorant and presuming blockhead : but found that her opinions were looked upon with the eye of jealous prejudice ; and that while she continued the advocate of fresh air and cooling beverage, she must lay her account to meet with opposition. In spite of auld John Smith's infallible remedies, the farmer became evidently worse. When he was past all hope, the doctor was sent for ; who on seeing him, and inquiring into the mode of treatment he had received, solemnly declared that if they had intended to kill him they could not have fallen on a method more effectual. He did not think it probable that he would live above three days ; but said the only chance he had, was in removing him from that close box in which he was shut up, and admitting as much air as possible into the apartment. After giving some further directions concerning the patient he warned them of the infectious nature of the disease, and mentioned the necessity of taking every precaution, against spreading so fatal a disorder. Without listening to what was said in reply, he mounted his horse and was out of sight in a minute.

No sooner did the fatal sentence which the doctor had pronounced reach the ears of the unhappy wife than she gave way to utter despair. The neighbours who had been watching for the doctor's departure poured in to comfort her: but Mrs. Mason, resolving to make a vigorous exertion in behalf of the poor man's life, represented in strong terms, the necessity of an immediate compliance with the doctor's directions; and proposed that all should go home but those who could lend assistance in removing him to her room; where, as she had now got the window to open, he would at once have air and quiet. To this proposition a violent opposition was made by all the good people assembled; in which Mrs. Mac Clarty loudly joined, declaring, 'she would never see her gudeman turu'd out o' his ain gude warm bed into a cauld room. She cou'dna bear the thoughts o' ony thing sae cruel.'

'Is it not more cruel,' said Mrs. Mason, 'to let him remain here, to be stifled to death by the bad air which now surrounds him, and which no one can breathe in safety? By removing him, he has at least a

chance of his recovery : here he can have none.'

'If it's the will o' God that he's to dee,' said Peter Macglashon, who was the oracle of the parish, 'it's a' ane whar ye tak him : ye canna hinder the will o' God.'

'It is not only the will of God, but the *command* of God, that we should use the means,' said Mrs. Mason. 'We should do our utmost, and then look up to God for his blessing, and for resignation to his will. When we do not make use of the reason he has bestowed upon us, we are at once guilty of disobedience and presumption.'

'That's no sound doctrine,' said Peter ; 'it's the law of works.'

'No,' returned Mrs. Mason, 'its the law of faith to which we show our obedience by works. If, contrary to the command of God, we run upon our own destruction, or permit the destruction of a fellow-creature, we do not show faith but contempt. Every one of you here present, who comes to lend assistance to the family, is performing an act of charity and benevolence, such as God has commanded us to perform to each other ; but whoever comes

without that intention, and knowing that he can be of no use, puts his life to needless risk, and, by tempting Providence commits an act of sin.'

'Say ye sae,' said limping Jacob the precentor, rising from the seat he had taken by the bedside; 'ye speak with authority, I maun confess. But how can ye prove the danger?'

'It is easily proved,' replied Mrs. Mason. 'You know that God has ordained, that life should be preserved by food taken into the stomach, and air breathed into the lungs. If poison is put into our food we all know the consequence. Now it has been clearly proved that poisonous air is equally fatal to life as poisoned food. By the breath of persons in fevers and other infectious diseases, the air is thus poisoned; and hence arises the necessity of admitting a current of air to carry off the infection.'

'But, Madam,' said a pale-faced man, 'if that were true, the air that gaed out wad poison a' the toon. What say ye to that?'

'I say,' returned Mrs. Mason, 'that if you were to take an ounce or two of arsenic, and put it into that dram glass full of

water, you would run the immediate risk of your life by swallowing it : but that if you were to dissolve the same quantity in yonder tub with ten gallons of water, the risk would be diminished ; and that if you were to put it in the river, all the people of Glenburnie might drink of the water without injury. The bad air which surrounds our poor friend in that close place is the arsenic in a glass of water, it cannot be breathed with impunity. Had he been placed, as I at first recommended, the greater quantity of air would have diminished the danger, but let us still do what is in our power to remedy the evil.'

'I never heard better sense in my life,' said the pale-faced man ; 'if either me or my wife can do ye any good we shall stay and help you ; if no, we shall gang hame, and remember you in our prayers. I shall never forget what you have now told us as long as I live.'

'I have nae faith in't,' said Peter Macglashon ; 'its a' dead works ; and if I warnae sae sick, I wad gi' her a screed o' doctrine ; but I kenna what ails me, I'm unco far frae weel.'

Peter then went off, and all the rest of the people, one by one, followed his example. In a short time the Pale-faced stranger returned, and, addressing himself to Mrs. Mason, said, 'that though he was but a stranger in Glenburnie, yet as he was the farmer's nearest neighbour, he thought it his duty to offer his services to the utmost, in the present situation of the family; and that though he was now convinced of the danger, he would willingly encounter it to be of use. 'He had,' he said, 'lately suffered much from sickness himself, and therefore he knew how to feel for those that suffered.' There was something in this man's manner that greatly pleased Mrs. Mason, and she frankly accepted his kind offer, pointing out where his assistance might be essentially useful to Mrs. Mac Clarty, who oppressed with fatigue, had, by her persuasion gone to take a little rest. While she was speaking to him, the minister of the parish came in. He had but just returned from a long journey, the only one he had taken for many years, and though much tired, no sooner heard that he had been sent for in his absence to visit a

sick parishioner, than he instantly proceeded to administer comfort to the distressed. Learning from Mrs. Mason the state of insensibility to which the sick man was now reduced, he desired his children to be called, in order that they might benefit by the impression which such serious acts of devotion are calculated to make ; and when they were assembled, he, with solemn fervency supplicated the God of all mercy and consolation, in behalf of the sufferer and his afflicted family. While he spoke, tears flowed from the eyes of the most insensible ; and Mrs. Mason was not without hope, that the spirit of obedience, which he prayed might henceforth fill the hearts of the children, would be seen in its effects : and that, sensible of the misery which self-will and obstinacy had produced, they would learn to reverence their Creator, by keeping the passions which opposed his law under due subjection.

CHAPTER IX.

An escape from earthly cares and sorrows.

MRS. MASON'S apprehensions concerning the consequences of the infectious air, were too effectually realised. While the farmer yet hovered on the brink of death, his wife, and Robert his second son, were both taken ill; and great reason there was to fear that the fever might go through the whole family. By means of the surgeon, who was immediately sent for, an account of Mrs. Mason's distressed situation reached her friends at Gowan-brae; and no sooner were they informed of it, than the car was despatched for her, with a trusty servant by whom Miss Mary wrote, earnestly entreating her not to permit any scruples to prevent her compliance with their request.

Mrs. Mason might indeed have been well justified in leaving a house where she had not a bed to sleep on; she having insisted upon Mrs. Mac Clarty's occupying her's.

Had Mrs. Mac Clarty continued in health,

she would have gone without hesitation ; because she saw that her cousin's mind was too full of prejudice to permit her to reap any benefit from one who had the advantage of more experience than herself ; but now that the poor woman was in a state of suffering, and incapable of giving any directions, Mrs. Mason would on no account leave her. Having returned a grateful answer to her friends at Gowan-brae, she dismissed their messenger, and proceeded in arranging the business of the family, with all the prudence and activity which become natural to minds that have been long accustomed to exertion. She was no longer troubled with useless visits from the neighbours, whom she had partly offended, and partly terrified, by her discourse on the nature of infection. Peter Macglashon, her great opponent, had taken to his bed on going home, and was now dangerously ill of the fever ; and auld John Smith and his wife had happily been affronted by sending for the doctor. So that few now came near the house, excepting William Morrison, the pale-faced stranger, whom we have already mentioned, and Peggy his wife, a

very clever sensible woman. All the village indeed offered their services ; and Mrs. Mason, though she blamed the thoughtless custom of crowding into a sick room, could not but admire the kindness and good nature with which all the neighbours seemed to participate in the distress of this afflicted family.

The minister and his niece were particularly attentive. The former paid Mrs. Mason a daily visit ; and, as often as circumstances would permit, performed the sacred offices of his function in devout and fervent prayer. The latter came in person to solicit Mrs. Mason to sleep at the manse ; but William Morrison and his wife had anticipated her in the offer of a bed ; and as their house was near at hand, she preferred going there, especially as Peggy had undertaken the management of Mrs. Mac Clarty's dairy, and also the preparation of all the victuals. Meg and Jean were sent to assist her in these offices ; but she found them so obstinate and unmanageable, that they were rather a hindrance than a help. Nor was Grizzly of much greater use. Strong and active as she was, she seemed

to feel every thing a trouble that she was desired to do ; and though she would have lifted a heavy burden without murmuring, grumbled sadly at being desired to rinse a few cups or basons, and still more at the fatigue of putting them in their proper places. This was, however, insisted upon by Mrs. Mason, under whose directions all was preserved in order. In the attendance on the persons of the sick, she was assisted by an old woman of the village, but all the medicines were administered by her own hands. She was anxious to have Robert removed from the dark and airless passage in which he lay ; but he so violently opposed the measure, that she could not get it effected ; so that she was obliged to leave him to his fate ; and after the third day the doctor gave little hopes of his recovery. As to his poor father, his death had been for some time hourly expected ; but towards the evening of the twenty-fourth day, he appeared somewhat to revive. His senses returned ; and observing Mrs. Mason by his bedside, he asked her for his wife and children. On his repeating the question, Mrs. Mason found herself under the painful ne-

cessity of informing him of the situation of his wife and son : to which he made no other answer, than that they were in the hands of a merciful God, and in life and death he submitted to his will.

On the minister coming in he spoke to him in the same strain of pious resignation. ' I know,' said he, ' that my hour is at hand ; but though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, knowing that the Redeemer of the world has paved the way. He will guide his flock like a shepherd, and none that believe on him shall be lost.' After much conversation of the same kind, in which he strongly evinced the faith and hope of a Christian—that faith, and that hope, which transforms the death-bed of the cottager into a scene of glory on which kings and conquerors might look with envy, and in comparison of which all the grandeur of the world is contemptible—he desired to see his daughters and his little boy. They came to his bedside, and with a feeble and broken voice, he spoke to them as follows : ' My dear bairns, it is God's will that I should be taken frae you ; but God can never be

taken frae you, if you learn by times to put your trust in him; and pray for his spirit to subdue the corrupt nature in your hearts. I have grievously wranged you, I maun confess: the thoughts of it, is heavy on my heart. For though I weel knew the corruption that was in your natures, I did not teach you to subdue it, so as to put you in the way of God's grace, which is promised to the obedient. It has pleased God to punish me for this neglect. Through the mercies of the Saviour I hope for pardon; but I cannot die in peace till I warn you of the consequences of continuing in a contentious and disobedient spirit. If it pleases God to spare my dear wife,—here his feelings overpowered him, and his voice was so choked by sobs, that it became quite inarticulate.

All remained profoundly silent; and at length the dying man so far recovered as to be about to proceed, when the door, which at his desire had been shut, flew suddenly open; and Sandie, with hasty and tremulous steps, ran in, crying, 'Hide me, hide me, mother! for God's sake find out some place to hide me in!'

‘Sandie!’ exclaimed the dying man, ‘is it indeed my son, my son Sandie? Thank God, I sal see him ere I die, to gie him my blessing. Come Sandie, winna ye come to me? Dinna be frightened. Ye have cost me sair; but God kens how truly I forgive you; come and tak my blessing.’

Sandie uttered a deep groan; and, hiding his face with both hands, fell prostrate at his father’s bedside. The minister raised him up, and bade him take comfort.

‘Comfort!’ cried he, ‘Oh, there’s nae comfort for me; I have been the death of my father: is it not me that has brought his gray hairs wi’ sorrow to the grave?’

‘But your father has forgiven you,’ said the minister: ‘he is ready to give you his blessing.’

‘And will you bless me?’ said Sandie, ‘O my father, I dinna deserve your blessing; but let me ance mair hear your voice.’

‘God Almighty bless you, my son, and give you a heart to serve him, and to walk in his ways.’—‘Is it not Sandie that I hear?’ cried his mother, rushing to the bedside, and clasping her son in her arms; ‘O Sandie, what have ye brought upon us a’?’

There was no time to answer, for the exertion was so much beyond her strength, that she would have fallen lifeless on the ground, had not her son prevented it, by clasping her to his breast. 'My mother! Have I killed my mother too;' exclaimed the affrighted youth, hanging over her with a look of inexpressible horror.

'Yes,' uttered a loud and rough voice from behind, 'you would rather kill twenty mothers than fight the French; but (swearing a horrid oath) you shan't find it so easy to get off next time, my lad.' Two others sprung forward at the same moment, and laid hold of their prisoner, who was too much stupified by the variety of his emotions to make any resistance, or even to utter a single word.

'Gentlemen,' said the minister, gently laying his hand upon the hand of the foremost, as it eagerly grasped the young man's shoulder, 'there is no occasion to use any violence. You are I suppose, in the performance of your duty; and I give you my word you shall here meet with no resistance; but, in the name of the parents who gave

you birth, I conjure you to act like men, and not like savage brutes.'

'We are no savages,' returned the foremost; 'we are his majesty's soldiers, and come to execute his majesty's orders, on the body of this deserter, who will be tried and shot as sure as he stands there.'

'It may be so,' said the minister; 'only give him a few minutes to take leave of his dying parents.'

'O my poor mother,' cried Sandie, 'must I be torn from you? what, what shall I do? Wretch that I am, it is me, me that has brought you to the grave.'

'You will indeed injure her by this agitation,' said Mrs. Mason; 'carry her back to her bed; these men will assist you in the office, for I see they are not strangers to humanity.'

'God pity the poor woman,' said the corporal; 'I shall give her all the help in my power. So saying, he would have taken her from Sandie's arms, but could not prevail on him to part with his burden, though his knees trembled under him, while he carried her through the passage to Mrs. Mason's room, where she was put to bed.'

She instantly became delirious ; and in her raving, called out, that the house was on fire, and that she and her children would perish in the flames ; then springing up, she caught her son by the arm, continuing to cry, ‘ Help, help,’ in a wild and mournful voice, till her strength was exhausted, and she again sank upon her pillow. The feelings of her son perhaps may be imagined, but cannot be described : nor were any of the by-standers unaffected by the scene. Even the rough soldier, though little accustomed to the melting mood, felt all the sympathies of his nature working in his breast. He was not, however, forgetful of his duty ; for while Mrs. Mason was administering a cordial to the poor mother, he drew his prisoner from the room. On Mrs. Mason’s returning to the outer room, she found him standing over his father’s bed ; his eye fixed upon the altered countenance of the dying man, who, since the entrance of the soldiers, had never shown any other sign of sensibility than the utterance of a faint groan. He was now speechless, but his hands were lifted up in the attitude of prayer. ‘ Come, my brethren,’ said the

minister, 'let us unite our prayers to those of the departing spirit. The death-bed of a good man is the porch of heaven. Angels and archangels are now joint witnesses with us of this solemn scene. To him in whose hands are the issues of life and death, let us lift the voice of supplication, that living, we may live to Him, and dying, we may be received into His glory.' The imposing solemnity of the scene aided the views of the venerable pastor, in making a deep impression upon his audience. His prayer, though delivered in language the most simple, had all the effects of eloquence upon the heart; and in the breasts of the hardy veterans, touched some chords, which had, but for this adventure, lain for ever dormant. Far from hurrying away their prisoner with brutal violence, they patiently waited until he had attained some degree of composure; and then respectfully addressing the minister, they begged that he would exhort the young man not to resist them in the performance of their duty. Mr. Gourlay, sensible of the reasonableness of their request, went up to Sandie, who was then gazing in speechless sorrow on

his father's corpse. After speaking with him for a few minutes, he took his hand, and turning to the chief of the party, 'Here, friend,' said he, 'I commit to your care this bruised reed, and I am persuaded you will treat him with humanity. Go in peace: in all circumstances perform your duty with the courage that becomes an immortal spirit; and whatever doctrine may be preached to rouse your bravery, believe me, that even in the field of battle, *it is only a good man that can die with glory.*'

CHAPTER XII.

[The doctrine of liberty and equality stripped of all seditious import.

THE morning of the day on which the farmer was to be buried, was rendered remarkable by the uncommon denseness of an autumnal fog. To Mrs. Mason's eye it threw a gloom over the face of nature; nor when it gradually yielded to the influence of the sun, and slowly retiring from the valley, hung, as if rolled into masses

midway upon the mountains, did the changes thus produced excite any admiration. Still, wherever she looked, all seemed to wear the aspect of sadness. As she passed from Morison's to the house of mourning, the shocks of yellow corn, spangled with dew-drops, appeared to her to stand as mementos of the vanity of human hopes, and the inutility of human labour. The cattle, as they went forth to pasture, lowing as they went, seemed as if lamenting, that the hand which fed them was at rest: and even the Robin-red-breast, whose cheerful notes he had so often listened to with pleasure, now seemed to send forth a song of sorrow expressive of dejection and woe.

The house of the deceased was already filled with female guests; the barn was equally crowded with men; and all were according to the custom of the country, banqueted at the expense of the widow and orphans, whose misfortunes they all the while very heartily deplored. Mrs. Mason's presence imposed silence upon the women; but, in the barn, the absence of Sandie, who ought to have presided at his father's funeral, was freely descanted on,

and the young man either blamed or pitied according to the light in which his conduct happened to be viewed. Various reports concerning him were whispered through the throng; but of his actual situation, all were evidently ignorant. Amid rumours so various and contradictory, none knew what to believe: all, however, agreed in lamenting, that so respectable a man as the farmer, having two sons grown up to manhood, should nevertheless have his head laid in the grave by a little boy. The poor child, on whom the office of chief mourner thus devolved, looked grave and sad; but he was rather bewildered than sorrowful, and in the midst of the tears which he shed felt an emotion of pleasure from the novelty of the scene.

At length Mr. Gourlay rose, and all was hushed in silence. Every heart joined in the solemn prayer in which the widow and orphans were recommended to the throne of grace. The bier was then lifted. From the garden, to which she had retired apart from the crowd, Mrs. Mason viewed the solemn procession, which, as the rocks reverberated the dismal note of the church-bell,

tolling at measured intervals, slowly proceeded to the destined habitation of the dead. Casting her eyes upon the rustic train who followed, she could not help contrasting the outward circumstances of this solemnity, with those that had attended the last event of a similar nature in which she had been interested. She had seen her noble master conducted to the grave in all the splendour befitting his high station. Many were the lofty plumes that adorned his stately hearse; rich and brilliant were the banners and trophies that waved over it. Horses and their riders clad in all the insignia of woe (the horse and the rider being equal strangers to the sentiment,) had lent their imposing influence to the spectacle, while a long train of empty carriages, distinguished by coronets and armorial bearings, gave notice to the gazers, that the dust which was about to be consigned to worms, was of high and illustrious descent. But *there* neither friend nor neighbour were to be seen. There, with the exception of a few faithful servants, all the actors in the solemnity were engaged in performing a part in which they had no interest.

Here all were interested.

The hoary-headed elders, who had the place of honour next the corpse, thought, as they looked on it, on the unblemished life of him who had been so long their associate in its duties ; and wept for the man in whom they hoped their children's children would have found a friend. The distant farmers, who had bought and sold with him, paid the tribute that was due to his character and integrity ; while those with whom he had lived in the constant intercourse of kindness and good neighbourhood, betrayed, in their countenances, the sorrow of their hearts.

She continued to gaze after the mourners, till an angle of the wall of the churchyard intercepted her view ; soon after all was still. The last toll of the bell died away upon the distant hills, and gave place to a silence particularly solemn and impressive. It denoted the conclusion of that ceremony which returns *dust to dust*.— 'Where now,' thought she, 'are the distinctions of rank ? Where those barriers, which, in this world, separate man from man ? Even here sorrow embalms the

memory of the righteous alone. When selfishness is silent, the heart pays its tribute to nought but worth. Why then, should those of lowly station envy the trappings of vanity, that are but the boast of a moment, when, by piety and virtue, they may attain a distinction so much more lasting and glorious? To the humble and the lowly are the gates of paradise thrown open. Nor is there any other path which leads to them, but that which the Gospel points out to all. In that path may the grace of God enable me to walk; so that my spirit may join the spirits of the sanctified—the innumerable host, that “out of every tribe, and nation, and language, shall meet together before the throne of the Eternal, to worship and give praise, and honour, and glory, to Him that liveth for ever and ever.”

From these solemn meditations, Mrs. Mason was called to witness the reading of the farmer's will. He had performed the duty of an honest man in making it while he was in perfect health; wisely thinking, that if he deferred it till the hour of sickness, he might then neither have the ability nor

inclination to give his mind to worldly cares.

To his wife he bequeathed a free cottage in the village, and an annuity which he considered equal to her wants. To each of his younger children he left the sum of forty pounds, and to his eldest son the farm, burdened with the above provision for the rest of the family. In case the eldest son should choose to go abroad, or enter into business the farm was to go to the second, and the elder to have a younger child's portion. By a clause in the will, the widow was to retain possession of the farm till the Candlemas after her husband's death. So much more consideration had this humble cottager for the feelings of a wife, than is often shewn in the settlement of the rich and great.

The minister, who read the will, addressed himself in finishing it to the friends and neighbours who were present, and proposed that they should alternately lend their assistance, in managing the business of the harvest for the widow and her family. The proposal was readily agreed to by the men; while Mrs. Mason, on her part, cheerfully

undertook the superintendence of the household work and dairy, until her cousin should be so far recovered as to be able to resume the task.

As soon as all the strangers were dismissed, Mrs. Mason informed her cousin of the arrangements that had been made, with which she appeared perfectly satisfied. Depressed by grief and sickness, she still considered her recovery as hopeless, and submitted to her fate with that species of quiescence, which is often a substitute for the true spirit of resignation.

CHAPTER XIII.

The force of prejudice.

It appeared extraordinary to Mrs. Mason, that she should have been so long forgotten by her friends at Gowan-brae. Nearly a fortnight had now elapsed since Mr. Stewart's last visit; and though he had been invited to the funeral, he had neither come nor sent any apology for his absence, which appeared the more unaccountable from the

circumstance of his having been seen that very day riding full speed on the road to the market town. Certain that neither Mr. Stewart nor Mary could be actuated by caprice, she feared that some misfortune had be fallen them; but though every day added to her anxiety, she had no means of releiveing it, all hands being now engaged in getting in the harvest, and she was too wise to torment herself by shaping the form of uncertain evils. She had indeed no leisure for such unprofitable work: every moment of her time being fully occupied in managing the business of the family, or in attendance on the invalids, who though now recovering rapidly, were still so weak as to require her constant care.

The business of the family had never been so well conducted as since its mistress had been incapacitated from attending to it. By the effects of forethought, order, and regularity, the labour was so much diminished to the servant, that she willingly resigned herself to Mrs. Mason's directions, and entered into all her plans. The girls though at first refractory, and often inclined to rebel, were gradually brought to order;

and finding that they had no one to make excuses for their disobedience, quietly performed their allotted tasks. They began to taste the pleasure of praise; and, encouraged by approbation, endeavoured to deserve it; so that, though their tempers had been too far spoiled to be brought at once into subjection, Mrs. Mason hoped that, by steadiness, she should succeed in reforming them.

Mrs. Mac Clarty, who was not so changed by sickness, or so absorbed in grief, as to be indifferent to the world and its concerns, fretted at the length of her confinement, which was rendered doubly grievous to her, from the hints she occasionally received of the new methods of management introduced by Mrs. Mason, which she could on no account believe equal to her own. Her friend and benefactress became the object of her jealousy and aversion. The neighbours, with whom she had cultivated the greatest intimacy, encouraged this dislike; and on all their visits of condolence, expressed in feeling terms, their sense of the sad change that had taken place in the appearance of the house, which they said was 'now sae

unco, they wad scarcely ken it for the same place.'

'Aye!' exclaimed the wife of auld John Smith, who happened to visit the widow the first evening she was able to sit up to tea, 'aye, alake! its weel seen, that whar there's new lairds there's new laws. But how can your woman and your bairns put up wi' a' this fashery?'

'I kenna, truly,' replied the widow: 'but Mrs. Mason has just sic a way wi' them, she gars them do ony thing she likes. Ye may think it is an eery thing to me to see my poor bairns submitting that way to pleasure a stranger in a' her nonsense.'

'An eery thing, indeed!' said Mrs. Smith; gif ye had but seen how she gar'd your dochter Meg clean out the kirk! outside and inside! ye wad hae been wae for the poor lassie. I trow, said I, Meg, it wad ha' been lang before your mither hae set you to sic a turn? Aye, says she, we have new gaits now, and she looket up and leugh.'

'New gaits, I trow!' cried Sandy Johnstone's mother, who had just taken her place at the tea-table; 'I ne'er kend gude

come o' new gaits in a' my days. There was Tibby Bell at the head o' the glen, she fell to cleaning her kirk ae day, and the very first kirning after, her butter was burstet, and gude for naething. I'm sure it gangs to my heart to see your wark sae managed. It was but the day before yesterday, that I came upon madam, as she was baddin' the strainer, as she called it, to Grizzly, desiring her a' the time she poured the milk, to beware of letting in ane o' the cow's hairs that were on her goon. Hoot! says I, cow's hairs are canny, they'll never choak ye.' 'The fewer of them that are in the butter the better!' says she. 'Twa or three hairs are better than the blink o' an ill eye,' says I. 'The best charm against witchcraft is cleanliness,' says she. 'I doubt it muckle,' says I; 'auld ways are aye the best!'

'Weel done!' cried Mrs. Smith. 'I trow ye gae her a screed o' your mind! But here comes Grizzly frae the market; let us hear what she says to it.'

Grizzel advanced to her mistress, and with alacrity poured into her lap the money she had got for her cheese and butter;

proudly at the same time observing, that it was more by some shillings than they had ever got for the produce of one week before that lucky day.

‘What say you?’ cried the wife of auld John Smith: ‘are the markets sae muckle risen? That’s gude news indeed!’

‘I did na say that the markets were risen,’ returned the maid: ‘but we never got sae muckle for our butter, nor our cheese, by a penny i’ the pound weight, as I got the day. A’ the best folks in the town were striving for it. I could ha’ sold twice as muckle at the same price.’

‘Ye had need to be weel paid for it,’ said Sandy Johnstone’s mother, ‘for I fear ye had but sma’ quantity to sell.’

‘We never had sae muckle in ae week before,’ said Grizzy; for you see,’ continued she, ‘the milk used aye to sour before it had stood half its time; but noo the milk dishes are a’ sae clean, that it keeps sweet to the last.’

‘And dinna ye think muckle o’ the fash?’ said Mrs. Smith.

‘I thought muckle o’t at first,’ returned

Grizzy; 'but when I got into the way o't, I fand it na trouble at a'.'

'But how do you find time to get thro' sae muckle wark?' said the widow Johnstone.

'I never,' answered Grizzy, 'got thro' my wark sae easy in my life;—for ye see Mrs. Mason has just a set time for ilka turn; so that folk are never rinnin in ane anither's gait; and every thing is set by clean, ye see, so that its justready for use.'

'She maun have an unco airt,' said Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'to gar ye do sae muckle, and think sae little o't. I'm sure ye ken how you used to grumble at being put to do far less. But I did na bribe ye wi' half-croon pieces, as she does.'

'Its no the half-croon she gae me, that gars me speak,' cried Grizzy; 'but I sal always say, that she is a most discreet and civil person, ay, and ane that tak a pleasure in doing gude. I am sure, mistress, she has done mair gude to you, than ye can ere repay, gif you were to live this hunder year.'

'I sal ne'er say that she has nae been very kind,' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty; 'but

thank the Lord, a' body has shewn kindness as weel as her. It's no lessening o' her to say, that we hae other freends forby.'

'Freends!' repeated Grizzy; 'what hae a' your freends done for you in comparison wi' what she has done, and is e'now doing for you! Aye, just e'now, while I am speaking.—but I forget that she charged me no to tell.'

'Is na she gane to Gowan-brae?' said Mrs. Mac Clarty; 'what good can she do by that?'

'Aye,' cried Mrs. Smith, 'what gude can the puir widow get by her gaen to visit amang the gentles! Did na I see her ride by upon the minister's black horse, behind the minister's man, and the minister himsel' ridin' by her side?'

'She's no gane to Gowan-brae, tho', returned Grizzy, 'nor the minister neither; I ken whar they're gane to weel eneugh.'

'But what are they gane about?' asked Mrs. Mac Clarty, alarmed; 'is ony thing the matter wi' my puir Sandy? for my heart aye misgi'es me about his no comin' to see me.'

Grizzy made no answer. The question

was again repeated in an anxious and tremulous voice, by her mistress, but still she remained silent.

‘Alake!’ cried Mrs. Smith, ‘I dread that the sough that gaed through o’ his ha-ving deserted, had some truth in’t, tho’ William Morrison wad na let a word be said at the burial.’

‘O woman! for pity’s sake speak,’ said the widow; ‘is na my bairn already lost to me? Wharfore then will ye not tell me what has happened, seein it canna be waur than what has already befa’n me!’

‘I promised no to tell,’ said Grizzay; ‘but since ye will ha’ it, I maun let ye ken, that if Sandy be not doomed to death this very day, it will be through the exertions of Mrs. Mason.’

‘Doomed to death!’ repeated the widow; ‘my Sandy doomed to death! my bairn, that was just the very pride o’ my heart! Alace! alace! his poor father!’

A kindly shower of tears came to the relief of the poor mother’s heart, as she uttered the name of her husband; and as she was too much weakened by illness to struggle against the violence of her emo-

tions, they produced an hysterical affection, which alarmed those about her for her life. Her life was, however, in no danger. Soon after being put to bed, she became quite composed; and then so strongly insisted upon being informed of every particular relative to her son, that Grizzy was compelled to give a faithful account of all she knew.

‘Ye have thought,’ said she, ‘that your seein’ Sandy while you were in the fever, was but a dream; and Mrs. Mason, thinking it was best ye shou’d continue in the delusion, has never contradickit ye. But it was nae dream; your son was here the very day his father died; and ye saw him, and faintet awa’ in his arms.’

‘Wharfore then did he leave me?’ exclaimed the widow; ‘what for did he na stay to close his father’s eyes, and to lay his father’s head i’ the grave, as becam the duty o’ a first-born son?’

‘Alace!’ returned the damsel, ‘ye little ken how sair the struggle was ere he could be brought to part frae the lifeless corpse! Had ye seen how he graspet the clay-cauld hand! Had ye heard how he sobbet over it, and how he begget and prayed but for

another moment to gaze on the altered face, it wad hae gane near to break your heart. I'm sure mine was sair for the poor lad. And then to see him dragged away as a prisoner by the sogers ! O it was mair pitifu' than your heart can think !'

'The sogers !' repeated Mrs. Mac Clarty, 'what had the vile loons to do wi' my bairn ! the cruel miscreants ! was there nane to rescue him out o' their bluidy hands ?'

'Na, na,' returned Grizzy ; 'the minister geed his word that he shou'd na be rescued. And, to say the truth, the sogers behaved wi' great discretion. They shewed nae signs o' cruelty ; but only said, it would na be consistent wi' their duty to let the prisoner escape.'

'And what had my bairn done to be made a prisoner o' ?' cried the widow.

'Why ye ken,' returned Grizzy, 'that Sandy was aye a wilfu' lad ; so its no to be wondered at that when he was ordered to stand this gait, and that gait, and had his hair tugged till it was ready to crack, and his neck made sair wi' standing ajee, he should tak it but unco ill. So he disobeyed

orders ; and than they lashed him, and his proud stomach cou'd na get o'er the disgrace ; and than he ran aff, and hade himsel three days in the muirs. On the fourt day he cam here ; and then the sogers gat hand o' him ; and they took him awa' to be tried for a deserter. So ye see Mrs. Mason then got the minister to apply to the captains and the coronels about him ; but they said they had resolved to mak an example o' him, and naething cou'd mak them relent. So a' that the minister said, just gaed for naething ; for they said, that by the law of court marshall he maun be shot. Weel, a' houp was at an end ; when by chance Mrs. Mason fand out, that the major of the regiment was the son of an auld freend o' hers, ane that she had kent and been kind to whan he was a bairn ; and so she wrate a lang letter to him, and had an answer, and wrate anither ; and by his appointment, she and the minister are gane this very day to bear witness in Sandy's favour, and I wad fain houp they winna miss o' their errand.'

The suspense in which poor Mrs. Mac Clarty was now involved, with respect to

her son's destiny, appeared more insupportable than the most dreadful certainty. The stream of consolation that was poured upon her by her loquacious friends, only seemed to add to her distress. She made no answer to their observations, but with her eyes eagerly bent towards the door, she fearfully listened to the sound of every passing footstep. At length the approach of horses was distinctly heard. Her maid hastily ran to the door for intelligence; and the old woman, whose curiosity was no less eager, as hastily followed. The poor mother's heart grew faint. Her head drooped upon her hands, and a sort of stupor came over her senses. She sat motionless and silent; nor did the entrance of the minister and Mrs. Mason seem to be observed. Mrs. Mason, who at a glance perceived that the sickness was the sickness of the mind, kindly took her hand, and bid her be of good cheer, for that if she would recover all her family would do well.

‘Is he to live?’ said Mrs. Mac Clarty, in a low and hollow voice, fixing her eyes on Mrs. Mason's, as if expecting to read in them the doom of her son.

‘Give thanks to God,’ returned the minister, ‘your son lives; God and his judges have dealt mercifully with him and you.’

On hearing these blessed words, the poor agitated mother grasped Mrs. Mason’s hand, and burst into a flood of tears. The spectators were little less affected; a considerable time elapsed before the silence that ensued was broken. At length in faltering accents, the widow asked, whether she might hope to see her son again?

‘Is he to come hame,’ said she, ‘to fill his father’s place, and to take possession o’ his inheritance? If they have granted this, I will say that they have been merciful indeed, but if no—’

‘Though they have not granted this,’ returned the minister, ‘still they have been merciful, aye most merciful. For your son’s offences were aggravated, his life was in their hands, it was most justly forfeited, yet they took pity on him, and spared him, and are you not grateful for this? if you are not, I must tell you, your ingratitude is sinful.’

‘Oh! you ken na’ what it is to hae a bairn?’ returned Mrs. Mac Clarty in a dole-

ful tone. 'My poor Sandy! I never had the heart to contradict him sin' he were born, and now to think what command he maun be under! but I ken he'll ne'er submit to it, nor will I ever submit to it either. We have enough o' substance to buy him aff, and if we sell to the last rag, he shall never gang wi' these sogers; he never shall.'

'You speak weakly, and without consideration,' rejoined the minister. 'Your duty, as a parent, is to teach your children to obey the laws of God, and their country. By nourishing them in disobedience, you have prepared their hearts to rebel against the one, and to disrespect the other. And now that you see what the consequence has been to this son, whom ungoverned self-will has brought to the very brink of destruction instead of being convinced of your error, you persist in it, and would glory in repeating it. Happily your son is wiser; he has profitted by his misfortunes, and has no regret but for the conduct that led to them.'

'He was enticed to it,' cried Mrs. Mac-Clarty. 'He never wad hâve listed in his sober senses.'

'Who enticed him to disobey his father,

by going to the fair ?' returned the minister. ' It is the first error that is the fatal cause of all that follows ; so true it is, that when we leave the path of duty but a single step, we may by that step be involved in a labyrinth from which there is no returning. Be thankful that your son has seen his error, and that he has repented of it, as becomes a Christian ; and let it be your business to confirm these sentiments, and to exhort him, by his future conduct, to retrieve the past ; so shall the blessing of God attend him wherever it may be his destiny to go.'

' And whare is he to go ?' said Mrs. Mac Clarty. ' To the East Indies,' returned the minister. ' To-morrow he will be on his way for that fine country, from which he may yet return to gladden your heart.

' Alace, my heart will never be gladdened mair !' said the poor widow, weeping as she spake.

Mrs. Mason was moved by her tears, though vexed by her folly ; and therefore spoke to her only in the strain of consolation. But Mr. Gourlay, incensed at the little gratitude she expressed for her son's

deliverance, could not forbear reminding her of the predicament in which he so lately stood, and from which he had been rescued by Providence through the agency of Mrs. Mason. In conclusion, he exhorted her to be thankful to God for having given her such a friend.

‘The Lord will bless her for what she has done!’ cried Mrs. Mac Clarty.

‘The Lord has already blessed her,’ returned the minister; ‘for a heart filled with benevolence is the first of blessings. But,’ continued he, ‘she has it still in her power to render you more essential service than any she has yet performed.’

‘Say you sae!’ cried Mrs. Mac Clarty, eagerly.

‘Yes,’ returned Mr. Gourlay; ‘for if you will listen to her advice, she will instruct you in the art of governing your children’s passions, and of teaching them to govern themselves; and thus, by the blessing of God, she may eventually be the means of rescuing them from a sentence of condemnation—more awful than the most dreadful that any human tribunal can pronounce.’

The widow felt too much respect for her

pastor to dispute the truth of his observation, though she probably entered a silent protest against its obvious inference. She, however, thanked him for his kind intentions ; and he immediately after took his leave.

CHAPTER XIV.

By the terms of his father's will, Robert, on his brother's leaving the kingdom, became the legal possessor of the farm. He wanted three years of one-and-twenty ; but as his mother agreed to assist him in its management, it was thought for the interest of the family, that he should succeed to it without delay.

No sooner was this point settled, than the young man, who had ever shown a sulky antipathy to Mrs. Mason, began to treat her with a rudeness that was too marked to be overlooked ; nor did he receive any check from his mother for his bearish behaviour, except when she now and then, in a feeble tone, exclaimed, ' Hoot, Robby, that's no' right.' The girls, too, who had just begun to appear sensible of

the advantage of those habits of diligence and decorum to which Mrs. Mason had introduced them, were no sooner under their mother's directions, than they relaxed into indolence, and became as pert and obstreperous as ever. Mrs. Mason saw that the reign of anarchy was fast approaching. She likewise saw that her presence, which retarded it, was considered by all the family a restraint; she therefore determined to come to an explanation on the subject, and as soon as possible to change her quarters.

In pursuance of her design, Mrs. Mason took the very first opportunity of speaking to Robert and his mother; and after reminding them that the term agreed on between her and the late farmer, as a trial of her plan, had nearly expired, she informed them, that, for reasons on which she should not now enter, she thought it best for both parties, that her stay should not extend beyond it. Robert looked surprised, and even vexed; but it was the vexation of pride. He, however, remained silent. His mother, though much at a loss in what way to take Mrs. Mason's notice, thought it necessary to speak for both; but she did not speak

much to the purpose. Jealous of Mrs. Mason's superior sense, and at the same time conscious of the obligations she owed to her unwearied benevolence, she felt her presence as a burthen; but not being able to trace the cause of this feeling to its true and real source, which was no other than her own ignorance and pride, she durst not, even to herself, own that she disliked her.

'I'm sure,' said she,—'I hope—I'm sure—for my part—I say, I'm sure—that, as far as I ken, we have done a' in oor poo'er to make ye comfortable; but to be sure I ay thought it was nae place for you. Our ways were a' sae different, though I am sure ye ha' been very kind: I'm sure we're a' sensible o' that, but young folk dinna like to be contradictit; they're no ay sae wise as ane wau'd wish them: but they're iust neebor-like. I'm sure if its ony thing they have said that gars ye think o' leaving us' I canna help't; but I hope that ye'll no blame me; for I'm sure Robby kens how often I have said, that they ought a' to be civil to you.'

'What need ye be clashing sae mickle about it,' said Robert, interrupting her;

‘ we did weel eneugh before she cam, and we’ll do weel eneugh when she’s gane.’ So saying, he went away, banging the door after him with even more than usual violence.

Mrs. Mason took no notice of his behaviour ; but, unwilling to continue a conversation so little agreeable, she went to her own room, which, she had for the last ten days seldom quitted but at the hour of meals. Disappointed in the hopes she had formed, of finding a home in the house of a kinswoman, and mortified by the seeming neglect of the family at Gowan-brae, on whose friendship she had depended with undoubting confidence, her spirits were inclined to sadness ; but she would not give way to the depression. Recollecting how mercifully all the events of her life had hitherto been ordered, she chased away despondency by trust in God ; and, resolving to act to the best of her judgment, fearlessly left the consequences to His disposal.

After some consideration, she resolved to apply to William Morison and his wife to take her as a lodger. They were poor ; and therefore the small sum she could afford to pay might to them be particularly

useful. They were humble, and therefore would not refuse to be instructed in matters which they had never before had any opportunity to learn. She might then do good to them and their children; and where she could do most good, there did Mrs. Mason think it would be most for her happiness to go.

No sooner did she give a hint of her intention to Morison and his wife, than she perceived, from their brightened looks, that she had judged truly in imagining that her offer would be received with joy.—These poor people had been sorely visited by affliction; but their good principles and good sense had taught them to make a proper use of the visitation, in checking the spirit of pride and presumption. Their resignation to the will of God was cheerful and unfeigned, and therefore led to redoubled efforts of industry; but their exertions had not as yet effectually relieved them from the extreme poverty to which they had been reduced. After gratefully acknowledging their sense of Mrs. Mason's kindness, in giving their house a preference, and declaring how much they deemed themselves

honoured by having her beneath their roof, they looked at each other and paused, as if struck by the sudden recollection of some invincible obstacle. Mrs. Mason perceived their embarrasment, and asked the cause.

‘What makes you hesitate?’ said she, ‘I am afraid you think seven shillings a week too little for my board and lodging; but you know I am to find my own wheaten bread, and my own tea, and’——‘O Madam, you are o’er generous,’ cried Peggy interrupting her; ‘you give o’er mickle by a great deal; but still I fear that in winter we may not be able to make things comfortable to you. Were it in summer, we should do weel enugh.’

‘Then why not in winter?’ said Mrs. Mason; ‘I shall advance money to buy coals if that be all.’

‘Don’t speak of it Peggy,’ said William, gently pulling his wife’s sleeve; ‘though it be winter, we shall do weel enugh, there’s nae fear.’

‘Na, na, gudeman,’ returned Peggy, ‘you’re no sae strong yet as to be able to sleep without a bed through the winter in this cauld house; it manna be.’

‘Without a bed,’ cried Mrs. Mason; ‘why should he be without a bed?’

‘Why, Madam,’ said William, ‘since my wife has let the cat out o’ the bag, as the saying is, it’s as weel to tell you the truth. We have not a bed in the house but one; and that was bought for us by gude Mr. Stewart of Gowan-brae, at the time that a’ our furniture was roused aff frae our house, at ***.’

‘Had we been now as we were then,’ cried Peggy, ‘how comfortable should we have made Mrs. Mason; She should have had no more to do but just to speak her wishes.’

‘I don’t fear being comfortable enough as it is,’ said Mrs. Mason; ‘but what is become of the bed I slept on for so many weeks, and which you so kindly offered for my accommodation during all the time of Mrs. Mac Clarty’s illness?’

‘O the want of a bed was nothing then,’ returned Peggy; ‘the weather was warm, and some weel-laid straw did us vastly weel: for my own part, I could put up with it all the year through; but my gudeman has been sae weakly since he had the rheu-

matism, that I would be feared for his being the war' o't.'

'And did you really put yourselves to such a shift, in order to oblige me P' said Mrs. Mason. 'What kindness! what delicacy in concealing the extent of the obligation; it grieves me to learn, that hearts so warm should have experienced misfortune; and by the hint you gave of selling off your furniture on leaving****, I fear your circumstances have not been so prosperous as I heartily wish them.'

'Since my misfortunes have been in some measure brought on by my own indiscretion, I ought not,' said William, 'to complain.'

'Indeed, Madam, he does himsel' wrang,' cried Peggy, 'he never was guilty o' ony indiscretion in his days; but just only trusted o'er far to the honesty and discretion of a fau'se-hearted loon, that cheated mony a man that kent mair o' business than he did. It was nae fau't o' William's that the man was a rogue; yet he blames himsel in a way that vexes me to hear him.'

'I do blame myself,' said William: 'for had I been contented to go on with my business, as my father did before me, on a

scale within my means, my profits, though small, would have been certain. But I wished to raise my wife and bairns above their station; and God, who saw the pride of my heart, has punished me.'

'If you only risked your own,' said Mrs. Mason, 'your ambition was blameless, and your exertions laudable,

'Alas! Madam,' returned William, 'no man that enters into what they call speculations in business, can say that he risks only his own; he risks the money of his friends, and of his neighbours, and of all who, from confidence in his honesty, give him trust or credit. Grant that neither friend nor neighbour had suffered—and hope to God that in the end none will suffer a farthing's loss by me—yet how can I answer to my conscience for the ruin I have brought upon my wife and children? Nay, Peggy, you must not hinder me to speak. You ken that had your honest father seen what has happened, it wou'd ha' brought his grey hairs wi' sorrow to the grave. He told me, that he gi'ed ye to me wi' better will than to a richer man, because he kent that I loved ye weel, and wou'd ay be kind

to ye, and that the siller he had gathered wi' meikle care and toil, I wou'dna lightly spend upon my pleasure—O I canna bear to think on't! When I look round these bare wa's, and see what I have reduced you to, I think mysel little better than a villain!

Peggy, hastily brushing away a falling tear, held out her hand to her husband, saying with a smile—'Ye maun be an unco sort o' villain, William, for I wou'd rather beg my bread wi' you through the warld, than be the greatest lady in the land! But what will Mrs. Mason think of us?'

'I think,' said Mrs. Mason, 'that you are a worthy couple, and that you deserve to be happy, and will be happy too in the end—not the less so perhaps, for having known misfortune.'

'O that you could gar my gudeman think sae!' cried Peggy; 'I'm ay telling him, that if he wou'dna tine heart, we ha' tint naething. We are yet but young, we ha' promising bairns, gude health, and the warld for the winning; what should we desire mair! Could we but contrive to make the house fit to receive you, I should

have no fears for the future. You would bring a blessing with you; I'm sure you would.'

Mrs. Mason obviated every difficulty, by saying, 'that she meant to furnish her own apartment; and after a little further conversation, in which every thing was arranged to mutual satisfaction, she set out on her return to the farm, animated by the delightful hope of having it in her power to dispense a degree of happiness to her fellow-creatures. As she slowly proceeded homeward, an elderly man, mounted on a good horse, prepared for carrying double, passed her on the road, and having stopped a minute at Mrs. Mac Clarty's door, turned again to meet her. On coming up, he said he was sent by Mr. Stewart of Gowan-brae, with his and Miss Mary's compliments, to beg that she would do them the favour of going there to dinner, and that they should send her back in a few days. Observing that Mrs. Mason hesitated concerning what answer she should give, the faithful old servant proceeded to enforce the message, by telling her he was sure it would do them good to see her—' for I am far mista'en

madam,' said he, 'if they dinna stand in need o' comfort.'

'Has any misfortune befallen the family?' asked Mrs. Mason, anxiously.

'I kenna, madam,' returned the servant, 'whether it can be weel called a misfortune; for a marriage may be vexatious to ane's friends that's nae misfortune in the end.'

'And Miss Stewart has occasioned this vexation, I suppose?' said Mrs. Mason.

'Ye guess right,' returned the old man; 'she has made a match to please hersel', and as she has brew'd sae she maun drink; but my poor master taks it sair to heart; and it is e'en hard eneugh that the bairn should cross him maist, that he never crossed in his life.'

Mrs. Mason made no reply; but directing him to the stable to put up his horse for half an hour, said she should then be ready to accompany him. Having informed her cousin, in friendly terms, of the arrangements she had made with the Morisons, and assured her of the continuance of her kindness and good will, she quickly made what little preparations were necessary for her departure; and was on the road to

Gowan-brae before Mrs. Mac Clarty had recovered her astonishment.

As Mrs. Mason rode from the door, Robert made his appearance. His mother, on seeing him, burst into a violent flood of tears, and accused him as the cause of her losing the best friend that she ever had in the world,—‘one who,’ she said, ‘was a credit to her family, and an honour and a credit to them all. She reminded him of all that she had done for them in sickness—how she had attended his dying father—what exertions she had made to save his brother’s life—what care she had taken of the family—how little trouble she had giv’n, and how generously she had paid for the little trouble she occasioned. ‘And now,’ cried she, ‘she’ll be just the same friend to the Morisons she has been to us! I wou’dna wonder that they got every farthing she has in the world. Scores o’ fine silk gowns, and grand petticoats, and stockings; and sic a sight o’ mitches and laces as wad fill twa o’ Miss Tweedy’s shop! Ay, ay, the Morisons will get it a’, and a’ her money forby! They’ll no be the fools

to part wi' her that we hae been ; they're o'er cunning for that !'

Robert, who, in his treatment of Mrs. Mason, had had no other end in view than the immediate gratification of his own bad temper, was enraged at this representation of the advantages which his neighbour's family were likely to derive from the event. Far, however, from acknowledging that he had been to blame, he insolently retorted on his mother, and poured on her a torrent of abuse. The poor woman attempted to speak in her own justification ; but her voice was drowned in the louder and more vehement accents of her hopeful son. She had then no other resource but tears, and bitterly did she weep—bitterly did she lament. Her tears and lamentations aggravated the stings of conscience in Robert's heart ; but where the passions are habitually uncontrouled, the stings of conscience have no other effect than to increase the irritation.

Had Mrs. Mac Clarty been capable of reasoning how would her soul have been wrung with remorse had she then said to herself—*There was a time when this boy's*

passions might have been subdued; when with a little care he might have learned to controul them.

CHAPTER XV.

A marriage and a wedding.

Mrs. MASON had no sooner entered the lane leading up to Gowan-brae than her kind friends were at the door ready to receive her. 'You are very good,' said Mr. Stewart, as he conducted her to the parlour, 'you are very good in coming to us after our apparent neglect of you, in circumstances that called for a double portion of attention: but when you know all that has happened, you will forgive us.'

'I do know all, my good sir,' returned Mrs. Mason; 'your trusty old Donald has told me enough, to show me how fully your time has been occupied. I feel for the vexation you have suffered, but it is past, and I trust all may yet go well.'

Mr. Stewart shook his head. 'We had better not speak of it,' said he, in a melan-

choly voice. 'Well, we shall not speak of it then,' said Mrs. Mason; 'I had rather speak of the boys. When did you hear of them? When are they to have a holiday at Gowan brae?'

Having thus given a turn to the conversation, she endeavoured to keep it up with cheerfulness; and so far succeeded, that a stranger would have thought all the party in excellent spirits.

After dinner, as soon as the servant who attended them had left the room, Mr. Stewart became absent and thoughtful. A pause ensued in the conversation, during which Mary kept her eyes anxiously fixed upon her father. Starting at length from his reverie, he turned to Mrs. Mason, and said, 'it was now time to give her a full account of all that had taken place, but that he found he must leave the task to Mary. I have not patience to go over it,' said he; 'but I wish for your advice, and you must therefore know all. I shall be back by the time Mary has finished the recital, and in the mean time must speak to my labourers.'

'My dear father!' said Mary looking

wistfully after him, as he left the room—
‘my dear good father will never be happy again!’

‘With such a daughter as you, how can he be unhappy?’ said Mrs. Mason. ‘Your duty and affection will soon make him forget the disappointment he has had in your sister and perhaps this match of hers may not turn out so bad as he apprehends.’

‘Oh it cannot turn out well,’ said Mary. ‘How can any match turn out well, that begins as this has done, by wounding the heart of so good, so kind a father!’

‘Young women seldom argue in this way now-a-days,’ returned Mrs. Mason. ‘Love is, in the creed of sentiment, and of plays, and novels, a sufficient excuse for the breach of every duty, both before marriage and after it.’

‘I believe I am as capable of a strong attachment as my sister is,’ said Mary; ‘but I could not love a man without first esteeming him, and I could not esteem the man, who, in pursuance of his own selfish purposes, led me into the guilt of ingratitude, falsehood, and dissimulation.’

‘But you know, my dear, that in every

clandestine correspondence, art and dissimulation are absolutely indispensable,' said Mrs. Mason.

'And therefore,' cried Mary, 'I abhor every thing clandestine. But perhaps I think worse of Mr. Mollins than he deserves. You shall read my sister's letters, and judge for yourself.'

'I shall read them afterwards,' said Mrs. Mason; 'but wish you in the mean time to give me some account of what has happened, that I may be prepared to speak upon it with your father. Where did your sister meet with Captain Mollins? Who is he? What do you know of his character, or what did she know of it? It is of those particulars that I long to be informed.'

'It is,' replied Mary, 'in her intimacy with Mrs. Flinders, that all our vexations have originated. Yet Mrs. Flinders meant no harm to Bell's but the contrary. She is a vain, showy woman, and liked to have a young person of Bell's appearance in her train; for you know that my sister has naturally a genteel air, and such a taste in dress as sets it off to the best advantage. She was much admired by all the gentlemen

who visited at Mount Flinders ; but though taken notice of when there by many of the first people in the country, I know not how it was, but no one endeavoured to keep up the acquaintance, except officers and students from Edinburgh, and such sort of people who were in the country only by chance. Still every one spoke of the great advantage and happiness of her being honoured with the friendship of so fine a lady as Mrs. Flinders ; for, excepting my father, I do not know a person in the country that makes such a distinction between being genteel and being respectable, as would lead them to decline for their children as introduction to whatever was beyond their station. I confess I thought my father's objection the effects of prejudice ; and entertained a hope that Bell would make a conquest of some man of fortune. With this view, I rejoiced in the prospect of her being seen to such advantage at the races. I did not know that Captain Mollins was to be of the party ; for though he was much at Mount Flinders, his acquaintance with the family was so merely accidental, that it did not warrant his being treated as an intimate.

'You will find by my sister's letter how much she was intoxicated by the gay and brilliant scene to which she was introduced at Edinburgh. The attention she met with was indeed sufficient to turn a wiser head ; for he danced at the balls with lords and baronets, and was constantly in the parties of a fine lady, a Mrs. Spurton, whose equipage was described in the newspapers as the finest that had ever appeared. Bell spoke of this lady as the intimate friend of Mrs. Flinders, and the most charming of human beings. Her husband too was a delightful man : intimately acquainted with the first nobility, and quite regardless of expence. Mr. and Mrs. Flinders were thrown entirely into the back ground by this still more brilliant pair ; but Captain Molins, who was a prime favourite of Mr. Spurton's, gained not a little in Bell's opinion, from the avowed friendship of so great a man.

As my sister had no one but me to whom she could communicate the overflowings of her heart, she gave me a full description of the events of each successive day ; and from the delight with which she dwelt on

the compliments paid to her beauty by men of superior rank, I had no suspicion of Molins being all the time a favoured lover. Nor do I believe he would have proved so at the last, had any of the lords she danced with stepped forward as declared admirers. But alas, they one by one took leave ; and in ten days after the last of the races, their own party was the only one that remained in Edinburgh. It was then that Bell, for the first time communicated to me an account of the embarrassment in which she had involved herself, by contracting debts for articles of dress, which she said it was absolutely impossible to do without ; and which, by Mrs. Flinders' advice, she had taken from the most fashionable milliner and mantua-maker in town. Mrs. Flinders, indeed, told her, that genteel people never paid in ready money, and that many young ladies never paid their bills at all, or entertained a thought of paying them, till they were married ; but Bell's early prejudices upon this subject, had been so strongly impressed, that she could not easily reconcile herself to this new doctrine. Her pride was mortified at being obliged to im-

pleore the forbearance of tradespeople, at whose expense her vanity had been fed ; but the dread of exposing to her father the extent of her extravagance, compelled her to submit to the mortification. Her gay friend laughed at her scruples : and reminding her of the independent fortune of which she was to come into possession at her marriage, advised her by all means to hasten the period of her emancipation. The independent fortune to which Mrs. Flinders alluded, and which in the zeal of her friendship, she always represented as very considerable, is in fact no more than fifteen hundred pounds. I always considered the exaggerated reports which Mrs. Flinders spread of it, as ill-judged kindness ; but my sister viewed it in a different light, and was evidently pleased with the fiction, from which she derived a momentary addition to her consequence. How far Mr. Mollins was deceived by these representations, I knew not ; but his attentions, which seemed during the race-week to have been rather slackened, became now more assiduous than ever. This you will perceive, from the hints incidentally scattered through these

letters; but nothing they contain would lead one to suspect that they had then formed any serious engagement. I was the less suspicious of this, because I was persuaded that Bell would be too proud of having made a conquest of a man of rank and fortune to conceal a circumstance so flattering. At length, in a few hasty lines, written to inform me that she was next day to set off on a jaunt to the Highlands, with the Spurtons, Flinders, and Mr. Mollins; she so far let me into the secret, as to say, that 'she approached the crisis of her fate, and that she would soon be either the most miserable, or the happiest of human beings.'

I could not conceal this circumstance from my father who was far from partaking of the sanguine hopes I entertained of the result. He did not doubt that Mollins was a man of fortune; but he thought the match unsuitable; and declared, that in his experience he had never seen any unions so productive of happiness, as those that were cemented by a correspondence in circumstances and views, not only between the parties themselves, but extended to

their friends and connections. While we were still debating this point, as we sat at breakfast the following morning, my father received a letter, which he read with such marks of agitation and dismay, as quite appalled me. He threw it to me when he had finished, and hiding his face with both his hands, burst into tears. I eagerly looked at the signature, but the name was unknown to me. The contents briefly stated, that respect for my father's character induced the writer to inform him, that his daughter was on the brink of ruin. That, by the vain and foolish pair under whose protection he had unfortunately placed her, she had been introduced to society the most contemptible; a gambler of the name of Spurton, and his wife, the kept-mistress of a man of quality; and that these worthless people had betrayed her to a needy adventurer, to whom even her small fortune was a consideration sufficient to tempt him to the darkest deed of villainy, that of sacrificing a young woman's happiness, and a worthy father's peace.

'On reading this letter,' continued Mary, 'I boldly pronounced it the work of an in-

cendiary, and entreated my father to be comforted, as I could prove it to be, at least, partly false. "That the Spurltons are persons of irreproachable character, I can have no doubt," said I. "How else could they get into the society of people of rank and fortune? Were he a gambler, and she a woman of doubtful reputation, do you think that ladies and gentlemen of undoubted character would have gone to their balls, or been partakers of their splendid festivals? Yet that they did so I can prove, for at one of these balls Mr. Spurlton introduced a lord to my sister, and called him his particular friend! This of itself is conclusive testimony in their favour." I then endeavoured to persuade him, that all the information given concerning Mr. Mollins was equally false and malicious; and that, though he might be vain and extravagant, and have a thousand faults, he was doubtless a man of fortune, and well received by the world.

"But may he not be a villain to seduce my daughter's affections, and bring her to ruin and disgrace?" said my father.

"Of that," I replied, "I had no apprehensions; I too well knew my sister, to

fear that her affections would ever be seduced by love. On the contrary, I was convinced that the man who could most certainly gratify her ambition, would still have in her heart the decided preference."

By these arguments, I in some degree tranquillized my father's mind; but his anxiety to prevent my sister from taking any irretrievable step, induced him to set off for Edinburgh without delay. Learning, on his arrival there, that the Flinders' had set out with the intention of going by Perth to Blair in Athole, he took the same route. At every inn on the road, he, in answer to his inquiries received such intelligence as left no room to doubt that he should speedily overtake them; but by the time he reached Perth, he was too much fatigued to pursue the journey on horse-back. He therefore was obliged to order a chaise, and as soon as it could be got ready, proceeded by Dunkeld to Blair, and from Blair onward all the way to Inverness. There, at the door of the head inn, he saw the three carriages, whose route he had so diligently traced; but what was his disappoint-

ment on finding that they were filled by strangers !

‘The strangers were not destitute of humanity, and perceiving how deeply he was chagrined, endeavoured to soothe and tranquilize his spirits. In this they were kinder than his own child, whom, soon after he entered Perth, on his return, he saw talking from the window of the inn, to a gentleman who stood in the street below. As the chaise drew up, she caught the glance of her father’s eye and retreated, uttering a screaming exclamation ; Mollins, to whom she had been talking, running at the same time into the house. You may imagine how my father was agitated. He involuntarily pursued his way up stairs to the room where Bell was. As he entered, she threw herself into a chair by the window, and either fainted or pretended to faint. “In the name of goodness, what is the meaning of all this ?” said my father, addressing himself to Mrs. Flinders, who was holding her smelling-bottle to my sister, who was supported by Captain Mollins.

“Why, Miss Stewart,” cried Mrs. Flinders, “what can be the matter with

you? It is only your father! Bless me, poor dear, what weak nerves you have! Pray, Sir, speak to her, tell her you are not angry. Indeed, Miss, your papa is not displeased with you. Your papa is——."

"She best knows whether I have cause to be displeased with her," said my father gravely. "My sister, opening her eyes, looked expressively at Mollins, who seemed in great confusion, as if undetermined what to do. At length, holding up Bell's hand which was folded in his, and turning towards my father, he stammered out, "You see, sir, you perceive, sir, this lady is my wife."

"And who are you, sir?" cried my father, indignantly.

"I, I, I, sir, am a gentleman," returned Mollins. "O yes, sir," cried Mrs. Flinders, "we all know that Captain Mollins is quite a gentleman; a man of fortune too. Miss Stewart has had great luck, I assure you; but it was very sly of her to get married without telling me."

"My father, without taking any notice of Mrs. Flinders, advanced towards Bell, and taking her hand in a solemn manner—

"Isabel," said he, "infatuated girl that you are, listen to me, I conjure you. By the laws of this country, you have it now in your power, by acknowledging a marriage with this man, to fix yourself upon him as his wife. But think, I beseech you, before you ratify the sentence of your own misery. For what but misery can be the consequence of a union, which substitutes a *falsehood* for the marriage vow: and which, by the manner of it, proclaims to the world that the woman had ceased to respect herself!"

'Mollins here began to bluster; but my father silenced him, and proceeded, while Bell wept and sobbed aloud. "My Isabel, my dear child, have I then been so unkind a father that you should thus break from my arms, to rush into the arms of—you know not whom? But I do not mean to upbraid you. I only mean to tell you, that however faulty, nay, however guilty, you may have been, your father's arms are still open to receive you, and that peace still waits you in your father's house."

"Pray, sir," cried Mr. Flinders interrupting him; "Pray think of your daugh-

ter's character ; after Mollins' declaration, it would be ruined, absolutely ruined."

"And will such a marriage as this wipe out the stain?" returned my father. "Is it not saying to the world, that after having sacrificed delicacy and modesty at the shrine of folly, she stooped to solder her reputation by a falsehood. No, no. If she is thus sunk, thus degraded, let her, by humility and penitence, purify her own heart, and mine shall be open to receive her. Come, my child, my Isabel; come to that home where no upbraidings——"

"Sir," interrupted Mollins, to whom Mr. Flinders had been all this time making signals to speak, "Sir, I claim this lady as my wife. Heaven and earth shall not separate us; for am I not her husband? Say, my love, my dearest, fairest creature, are you not mine in the eye of heaven?"

"Speak at once," cried my father, "are you that man's wife?"

"Yes," returned Bell, in a voice scarcely audible; and giving her hand to Mollins as she spoke.

"Poor misguided child;" said my father, "may you never have cause to repent

of the rash act, though it sends a knell to your father's heart."

He then turned to go, but was surrounded by the Flinders', and the other people, all calling out, that he must not leave them in ill will, but stay and be reconciled, and dine with them comfortably. Mrs. Flinders was flippantly urgent, saying that she was sure it would be very hard if he bore any resentment against her, for that she had treated his daughter like a sister.

'I can have no resentment,' he returned, 'against any of this party; for I never feel resentment, where I have not previously felt respect.' So saying he quitted them, and went to another room.

In the evening he received a note from my sister, entreating to be admitted. I shall at some other time give you a particular account of all that passed; it is enough at present to say, that they consented to remain with him at Perth, until they could be regularly married, which they were on the following Monday; after which they came altogether to Edinburgh, where my father had scarcely arrived before he was seized with a return of what we here

call a rose fever; a disorder to which he has been often subject. I set off for Edinburgh immediately on hearing of his illness, and found him much depressed in spirits, but not, the physician assured me, in any danger. My father told me, that Mr. Mollins had been very attentive to him; and that, from all he had seen, he thought him a good-natured, vain, silly fellow. I was glad to find him thus far reconciled, and said all in my power to persuade him that it might turn out better than he expected. He assured me, that he was as willing to hope as I was, but that he could as yet find nothing to rest his hopes upon. 'As yet,' said he, 'I neither know what, nor who he is: but as he never, upon any occasion, gives a direct and explicit answer to any question, I am at a loss to determine whether the ambiguity of his expressions arises from a confused intellect, or from a desire of concealment. The behaviour of your sister, too, gives me great uneasiness. She keeps aloof from me as if I were her enemy. Alas! how little have I deserved this of her!'

'The first time I was alone with my sis-

ter,' continued Mary, ' I endeavoured to expostulate with her on the impropriety of keeping at such a distance from her father, and treating him with such reserve. But she immediately flew into a passion, and said that her father had used both her and Mr. Mollins extremely ill; and that if Mr. Mollins had taken her advice, he would never have spoken to him again, after the vile aspersions he had thrown upon his character, by seeming to doubt whether he was a gentleman. Mr. Mollins, she said, despised such base insinuations; and as his friend Lord Dashmore justly observed, he knew too much of the world to be surprised at the mean and vulgar notions of those who knew nothing of life or manners. For her share, she expected to meet with a great deal of envy and ill-nature, and she saw she should not be disappointed.

"My dear sister! how thoughtlessly you speak!" returned I. "Were you married to the greatest lord in Christendom, I should not envy you your good luck. But it is natural, that your father should wish to know the real circumstances and situation of your husband, and does it not

seem strange that either of you should wish to conceal them from him?"

"Mr. Mollins has a right to act just as he pleases," cried my sister. "I hope no one will dispute that! but I can tell you, he has not so little spirit as to submit to be questioned. He despises such meanness. No wonder, living, as he has done all his life, in the first of company."

'A great deal more passed to as little purpose; my sister getting more and more angry as she spoke. We were interrupted by Mr. Mollins, who entered holding two open letters in his hand, which he presented to my sister with a careless air, though vexation was visibly painted on his countenance.

"You must give them to our father, my love!" said he, forcing a smile, "for, you know these are his business, not mine."

"Ah, dear Mollins," cried Bell, looking at the contents of the letters, 'you know not how you would oblige me by settling these trifles. I will rather want the diamond ear-rings, indeed I will. I will rather do any thing than speak to my father now, he is so peevish and so cross.'

“But I tell you I can’t, upon my faith, my love, I can’t,” returned Mollins; “my steward has run off, and I know not when I may get a remittance. I would not tell you before for fear of vexing you, though it is of very little consequence, for I shall not lose more than a few hundreds by the rascal. But it puts me to present inconvenience. Pray ask the old gentleman for a hundred pounds at once. It will oblige me. Pray do, and these bills shall be paid directly.”

“A hundred pounds!” cried Bell; “why, my dear Mollins, I imagine you believe my father thinks as little of a hundred pounds as you do.”

“O the old curmudgeon!” cried Mollins, “I forgot what a close hunk he is; but your sister here will coax him into it; I know he will refuse her nothing.”

‘It were in vain to attempt describing to you what I suffered, when worn out by their teasing and urgent importunity, I at length was prevailed on to speak to my father on the subject of my sister’s unpaid bills. I anticipated all that he would feel upon the occasion; for though I well knew

that no one regards money less for its own sake than he does, I likewise knew that few consider extravagance in a light so serious as that in which he views it. He considers it as the parent of every vice, and the grave of every virtue ; and has therefore laboured to impress a just abhorrence of it upon our minds. You may then imagine what an effect the knowledge of my sister's extravagance produced upon him. It instantly impressed him with an idea of her levity and want of principle, which it is impossible to eradicate, and from which he forbodes the most shocking consequences. Had she deigned to make proper concessions, she might, perhaps, have lessened the impression ; but she affects to ascribe all he says to the meanest motives, and in return for all his tender anxiety for her honour and happiness, speaks to him with the haughty air of a person who has been deeply injured. In short, though my father paid all the expenses of their living with him in Edinburgh, and all the debts my sister had contracted, he got no thanks ; but, on the contrary, seemed rather to have given offence than to have conferred obligation. I be-

lieve I have mentioned that, by the terms of my grand-father's will, the sum of fifteen hundred pounds was to be paid to her on the day of her marriage. Mr. Mollins seems to despise this paltry fortune, as scarcely worth his acceptance. Yet, would you believe it, he, on my father's speaking to him on the subject, the day after we returned home, absolutely refused to permit two-thirds of this to remain in the trustees' hands for the benefit of my sister, and insists on having the whole paid down to him, on the terms of the will! This circumstance—but here comes my father, who will tell you all about it himself.'

'Well, Mrs. Mason, Mary has by this time given you a full account of our vexation,' said Mr. Stewart. 'It may be explained in a few words. My daughter will be one of the many victims to the epidemical frenzy, which has of late spread through our country, the desire of shining in a sphere above our own. People who labour under this disease mistake show for splendour, and pleasure for happiness; and, while their pulses throb with the fever of vanity, think no sacrifice too great for

procuring a momentary gratification to its insatiable thirst. From the palace to the cottage, the fever rages with equal force, sweeping before it every worthy feeling and every solid virtue. O my friend! could we but look into the interior of all the families in the kingdom, what scenes of domestic misery would present themselves to our view, all originating in this accursed passion for gentility !

‘I believe, indeed,’ said Mrs. Mason, ‘that, with regard to my own sex at least, the love of dress, and desire of admiration, have ruined hundreds, for one that has been brought to misery through the strength of other passions.’

‘True,’ replied Mr. Stewart. ‘But it is not to that silly vanity alone that I allude; it is to that sillier ambition of figuring in a higher station, which destroys all notions of right and wrong, rendering vice and folly, if gilded by fashion, the objects of preference, nay of high and first regard. What would my daughter Bell have thought of such a silly fellow as Mollins, if he had been the son of a neighbouring farmer?’

‘Indeed, my good sir,’ returned Mrs.

Mason, 'there is no accounting for the fancies of young people—one sees such marriages. So—'

'Believe me,' interrupted Mr. Stewart, 'such matches may always be accounted for. No unsuitable or incongruous marriage ever yet took place but where there was some wrong bias in the mind, some disease lurking in the imagination, which inflamed the vanity in that very way which the marriage promised to gratify. Had Bell's passion for wealth been born of avarice, she would have despised this Mollins; but a man who lived among lords and ladies was in her eyes irresistible. It is this propensity that will be her ruin. Yes, my good friend, I see it plainly. Their vanity is greater than their fortune can support. Mollins acknowledges that he is already embarrassed. He will soon be more so: they will live beyond their income, in order to keep up with the gay and giddy fools whose steps they follow. Bell's beauty, her levity, her want of fixed and solid principle;—O, Mrs. Mason, what a shocking view does it present! I see her ruin before me. Night and day it haunts my imagi-

nation. A foreboding voice incessantly whispers, that if she ever returns to her father's house, she will return dishonoured and disgraced. O may I ere then be laid beside her angel mother in the silent grave !'

After a considerable pause, Mrs. Mason addressed herself to the afflicted father. She could not in conscience say, that his fears were groundless ; but she endeavoured to chequer them with hope, assuring him that the time would come, when his daughter would learn to prize the blessings of domestic happiness, and that the good principles she had imbibed in youth would, in the mean time, prevent her from straying far from the path of duty. At Mr. Stewart's request she promised to remain at Gowanbrae, until Mr. and Mrs. Mollins returned from Mount F'linders, and then to take an opportunity of speaking to Mrs. Mollins on the subject of her future plans.

CHAPTER XVI.

An unexpected meeting between old acquaintances.

MRS. MASON had spent a full week at Gowan-brae, before the quiet of the well-ordered family was interrupted by the return of the new married pair. They at length came, accompanied by Mr. Flinders, who, with Mr. Mollins, went immediately into Mr. Stewart's business-room. Bell meantime going into the parlour. On seeing Mrs. Mason, she drew herself up haughtily, with a look of expressive surprise; and, in return to her salutation, dropped a very distant curtesy. The good woman perfectly understood the meaning of her behaviour; but, not at all discomposed by it, placidly resumed her work.

'Well' said Mary, 'I suppose your time has been pleasantly spent at Mount Flinders, as you have stayed so much longer than you intended.'

'One's time is always spent pleasantly

there,' returned Bell. 'How can it be otherwise with people who always keep company with people of fashion like themselves. It is some advantage, indeed, to have such neighbours : so gay and so agreeable ; and we have been so happy ! Do you know, we never sat down to dinner till six o'clock, nor have gone to bed till past three in the morning.'

'Then,' said Mary, smiling, 'you dined at the same hour that our ploughmen dine all the winter ; and as to going to bed at three in the morning, the shepherd has kept still genteeler hours than you, for I believe that during the last week he has never gone to bed till day-break.'

'I wonder how you can talk of such vulgar wretches,' returned Mrs. Mollins. 'If you would but do yourself justice, you might soon rise out of the low sphere in which you have been buried. You ought now to aspire to something superior. I am sure I shall always be happy to assist you ; and, with Mr. Mollins's connections, you may get into the genteel society when you please. Do you know that Lord Dashmore has been two days at Mount Flinders,

and paid Mr. Mollins and me such attention! He has invited us to spend our Christmas at Dashmore Lodge. Won't it be charming! But his Lordship has quite a friendship for Mr. Mollins. They played together at billiards all the morning: and Mr. Harry Spend assured me that Mr. Mollins was by far the most graceful player of the two; but every one observes what a fine figure Mr. Mollins has.'

'But, my dear Bell, did not Mr. Mollins tell my father that business called him immediately to England? How is it, then, that he contrives to spend his Christmas at Dashmore Lodge?'

'How little you know of genteel life!' cried Mrs. Mollins. 'Do you think that men of fashion tie themselves down to rules of going here or there to day, as my father does? Mr. Mollins ought, to be sure, to visit his estate in Dorsetshire this winter, but a few weeks' delay can be of no consequence. And, besides, were he to go there at Christmas time, he must entertain all his neighbours, which, he says would be a great bore; so he thinks it better to put it off till they have gone up to parliament, and

then he will leave me at Bath, and take a dash down by himself. But I hear the gentlemen coming in; pray don't say that I mentioned—'

At that moment the door opened; and Mr. Stewart entered, saying, with a disturbed air, that his daughter's presence was necessary, and that he wished Mrs. Mason and Mary to accompany him to his writing chamber. While he spoke, Mr. Flinders softly came up, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, 'I wish, Mr. Stewart,' said he, 'I really wish I could persuade you to consent with cheerfulness. You cannot fail to offend Mr. Mollins by betraying such a want of confidence in his honour. Has he not promised, on the word of a gentleman, to make a settlement on Mrs. Mollins suitable to his fortune.'

'Where is his fortune?' cried Mr. Stewart, peevishly. 'He may carry it all on his back for aught I know to the contrary.'

'I do assure you, you wrong my friend Mollins greatly,' replied Mr. Flinders.

'Mr. Spurton told me he had hunted over his estate in Dorsetshire many times,

and that his father kept the best pack of hounds in the country. Do you think, my dear Sir, that if I had not known him to be a man of fortune—'

'Pho!' said Mr. Stewart, 'if he is a man of fortune, why should he scruple to secure to my daughter this small sum?'

'Because you see, my dear Sir, that to settle formally such a trifling matter, would be, in his opinion a sort of disgrace! and besides, I dare say he wants the money.'

'I dare say he does,' said Mr. Stewart, drily, 'and he must have it too. But I shall take all here to witness my intentions.' Mr. Stewart then advanced to Mrs. Mason to give her his arm, while Mr. Flinders, Mrs. Mollins, and Mary, stepped before them into the other room.

Mollins, who, as they entered, was sitting at the table, leaning his head upon his hand, apparently buried in thought, roused himself on seeing them, and was about to speak with his usual flippancy, when, perceiving Mrs. Mason, he started, and momentarily changed colour, his complexion quickly varying from the pale hue of ashes to the deepest crimson.

Mrs Mollins observing her husband's confusion, went and whispered to him : ' I don't wonder at your being surprised, my dear, to find such people here ; but don't appear to mind it ; my father has such odd notions !'

' Does she know me ?' said Mollins, eagerly ; ' has she told you that she knows me ?'

' No,' said Mrs. Mason who overheard the question ; ' Mrs. Mollins does not know that I have ever had the honour of seeing you ; perhaps if she had—But you and I shall talk of that another time, Mr. Mollins. We are here I understand just now upon business. I hope I may tell Mr. Stewart that you are willing to settle his daughter's fortune in any way he pleases.'

' You are very good, Mrs. Mason,' cried Mollins in great confusion ; ' you were always good. I—I shall be guided by you entirely—only—only promise—you know what I mean—you——'

' I do know what you mean,' said Mrs. Mason, ' and I shall promise to be your friend if I find that you deserve it.' Then, without taking any notice of the exclaima-

tions of surprise, and astonishment, that was bursting from every tongue, she invited Mr. Mollins to a private conference in the adjoining room. In about half an hour they returned, and Mr. Mollins, addressing himself to Mr. Stewart, said, that as Mrs. Mason had convinced him of the propriety of signing the papers he had shown him, he was now willing to do it immediately. The papers were signed and witnessed in solemn silence : Mr. Flinders biting his lip all the while, not knowing what to make of the sudden turn which the appearance of Mrs. Mason had given to the business. He began to entertain some unfavourable suspicions with regard to Mollins ; but recollecting the obligations he had been under to him for introducing him to two lords and a sporting baronet at the cockpit, gratitude sealed his lips, and he took leave without any apparent diminution of regard.

‘ I am glad that he is gone ! ’ cried Mary. ‘ We may now speak freely, and I am sure we all long to know how you and Mr. Mollins come to be so well acquainted. My sister won’t say so, but I see she is dying to hear.’

... 'I want to hear nothing about it,' cried Mrs. Mollins; 'but I know you always take a pleasure in mortifying me, I know you do.'

'Bell,' said Mr. Stewart, 'if Mr. Mollins has no acquaintances of whom he need be more ashamed, I congratulate you. I rejoice at least that I shall now have an opportunity of knowing who and what your husband is; for I confess that——'

'And what should you know of any one at Gowan-brae?' cried Mrs. Mollins. 'I am sure if it was not for seeing the Court Calendar at Mount Flinders, I should not have known the names of above twenty people in my life. But you have such a hatred to strangers, and such a prejudice against any one that is in the least genteel, that I believe you would rather have seen me married to a shoemaker than to a gentleman.'

'You had better not speak against shoemakers, my dear,' said Mrs. Mason, 'as you happen to be nearly connected with several of them. I have on my feet at the present moment a pair of shoes made by your father-in-law, and he never was out of his native village, he is a very honest man.'

‘ Mr. Mollin’s father a shoemaker !’ cried Bell ; ‘ I wonder what you will say next. I declare I am quite diverted.’ She then burst into an hysterical laugh, which ended in a passionate flood of tears. Poor Mary, who was really sorry for her sister, endeavoured to soothe the raging storm, but was repelled with indignation ; and Mrs. Mason, who better knew how to treat such cases, begged her to desist until the tempest had spent itself. She then drew near, and in a gentle voice said, ‘ Believe me, I should hate myself, Mrs. Mollins, if I could take pleasure in distressing you ; but I have thought it better that you should know the truth, than expose yourself to ridicule, by speaking of your husband’s family, or of his circumstances or situation, in such a tone as you lately assumed.’

Mrs. Mollins, who was now quite exhausted, uttered a deep groan ; then, after a few heavy sobs, cried ‘ If I have been deceived, I shall never see him again. No, I shall never live with him. I shall die sooner—Oh !’—then covering her face with her hands, she again wept bitterly.

‘ My dear Bell,’ said Mr. Stewart, taking

her hand affectionately, 'you are still my child. Your father's house will ever be open to you. But remember the vows that are upon you. You have bound yourself by ties that are as indissoluble as they are sacred, and though your husband were the lowest, nay even the worst of mankind, your fate is bound to his.'

'But your husband is neither the one nor the other,' said Mrs. Mason. 'He is, as I have told you, the son of an honest tradesman who lives in a small village in Yorkshire, and——'

'And—and—the—the estate in Dorsetshire, how did he come by it?' sobbed Mrs. Mollins.

'He came by it,' said Mrs. Mason, 'as people who forsake the direct path of truth, come by all they boast of, telling one falsehood to support another; a species of lying, which, as it goes under the appellation of quizzing, or humming, is often mistaken for wit.'

'Scoundrel! villain!' cried Mr. Stewart, vehemently.

'Nay, my good Sir, be not so violent,' said Mrs. Mason. 'He has been wrong,

but he has been led step by step into error, and I really hope his heart is not corrupted. I think it is a proof of it, that he has permitted me to tell all I know concerning him without disguise.'

Mr. Stewart beckoning to her to proceed, she thus continued :—

' When I first saw him, he was about ten or twelve years old, and had obtained great praise for managing the horse he rode at our village races. I did not see the race, but I saw the little fellow when he came to my lady for his reward. She liked his appearance, and engaged him for a page ; for she had always two that attended in the drawing-room, dressed in coats covered with lace. Jack was a great favourite with all the house. He was indeed a very good-natured boy, but was spoiled among the servants ; and as he grew too tall for a page, my lady, when he was about sixteen, got him into one of the offices about court as under clerk. His salary was very small, but as he had a great ambition to be a gentleman, he was highly delighted with the promotion ; and might have gone on very well, had he not been led to gambling in

the lottery. He had at one time, as we were told, pawned all his clothes, and was on the very brink of desperation, when fortune turned, and he got a prize of about 1500 pounds. The sum appeared to him immense : he gave up his employment, and purchasing a commission in a newly raised regiment, commenced his career as a gentleman, and man of fashion. One good trait still remained ; he did not forget his friends in this change of circumstances, but sent fifty pounds to his old father, and presents to his mother and sisters, who still speak of him as the best-hearted creature in the world.'

'Then there is some good in him !' cried Mr. Stewart. 'O yes, there must be some good in him. Come, he is not so bad as I thought, after all.'

'Indeed there is good in him,' said Mrs. Mason. 'He has only been led astray by vanity, and the foolish wish of being thought a great man. Had he been contented to rest upon his character for respectability, he would never have been otherwise than respectable ; but his ambition to be genteel led him into the society of the showy and

the dissipated, among whom he soon spent all his money ; and when his regiment was disbanded, he found himself so much in debt, that he was obliged to leave England ; and having met with the Flinders' at Bath, came down to this country, where he hoped to retrieve his fortune by a lucky marriage. In order to support the appearance of a gentleman, he borrowed money on his half-pay ; and having once been asked, whether he belonged to the Mollins's of Mollins Hall, in Dorsetshire, he resolved to acknowledge the relationship, and accordingly gave himself out for the head of the family. You now know as much as I do, excepting with respect to a snare into which he was led by a gambler of the name of Spurton, whom he met at Edinburgh, and which might have led to fatal consequences. But from these he is now happily rescued. I must, however, in justice to poor Jack, say a few words more. He sincerely loves your daughter, and as he was in quest of a fortune far greater than hers, he would never have married her, but from motives of affection. He at first, indeed, was made to believe that she was a great heiress ; for

so Mrs. Flinders gave out : and before he was undeceived, his affections were engaged to her ; so that they are, in this respect, exactly on a footing.'

' They are, in every respect, upon a footing,' cried Mr. Stewart. ' If his father is an honest tradesman, what is her father but an honest farmer ? Believe me, I am quite relieved. You have taken a weight off my heart, Mrs. Mason, by your account. If he has sense to apply to business, I shall put him in the way of doing it, and all may yet be well. Go, Mary, and bring him to us. I believe the poor fellow is ashamed to show his face.'

Mary went out, and soon returned, leading in her brother-in-law, who wore indeed a very humbled and mortified aspect ; and though much cheered by the reception given him by Mr. Stewart, he seemed evidently afraid to approach his wife, who, with averted face, sat sad and dejected, twisting the string of her apron in the corner. Some days elapsed before she could be brought into spirits ; but the absolute annihilation of all her vain hopes and aspir-

ing views had already produced a salutary effect upon her temper.

Of all the plans of life that were suggested to Mollins, that which seemed most agreeable to his wishes was an employment in the West Indies, which he knew it was at present in the power of Mr. Flinders to procure for him. But an application to Mr. Flinders would necessarily be productive of explanations so mortifying, that it was vehemently opposed by Mrs. Mollins, who said she would rather starve than be so looked down on by Mrs. Flinders, who now respected her, because she thought she was married to a man of fortune.'

'And if Mrs. Flinders respects her friends only on account of their fortunes, I would not give that pinch of snuff for her respect,' cried Mr. Stewart.

'O it is not fortune that Mrs. Flinders minds,' said Mrs. Mollins; 'it is only being genteel and stylish—and—and all that.'

'And what right has Mrs. Flinders to be genteel, and stylish, and all that, except from fortune?' returned Mr. Stewart. 'Who are those Flinders? Are they

not the grandchildren of old Winkie Flinders, that kept the little public house at the end of the green loan? And was not the father of this Flinders transported for hen-stealing? and did he not marry a planter's widow, and defraud her children, who, for aught I know, are now begging their bread, while this Flinders and his cousin, who was a broken milliner, are revelling in the fortune that should by right have been theirs.'

'O dear Sir, you have such a memory for these things. But you know that nobody minds them but yourself; and all the great people court Mr. and Mrs. Flinders, both in town and country.'

'Yes, yes,' said Mr. Stewart, 'the vulgar of all ranks are mean and selfish. But don't mistake me, Bell; I do not despise the Flinders' on account of their want of birth, but on account of their paltry attempts at concealing the meanness of their origin by parade and ostentation. It is they, and such as they, who, by giving a false bent to ambition, have undermined our national virtues, and destroyed our national character; and they have done this by leading such as you to connect all notions of happiness,

with the gratification of vanity, and to undervalue the respect that attends on integrity and wisdom.'

After some further discussion, the application to Mr. Flinders was agreed on; but it failed of the expected success; so that poor Mollins would still have remained unprovided for; had it not been for the friendship of his wife's cousin, the honest manufacturer, whose attentions she had treated with such contempt. By the interest of this worthy man, an employment under government was obtained for Mollins, on condition that he and his wife should live in retirement, far from those temptations to extravagance which experience had proved they were so little able to resist.

CHAPTER XVII.

Receipt for making a thorough servant. Thoughts on Methodism.

MRS. Mason having, with difficulty, at length prevailed on Mr. Stewart to consent to her departure, and having heard from the Morisons, that every thing was ready

for her reception, took the opportunity of the first fine day to set out on her return to Glenburnie.

It was a hard frost; but though the air in the shade was keen and piercing, its keenness was unfelt when in the kindly rays of the soul-enlivening sun. Mrs. Mason, though she had not the eye of a painter, or connoisseur, enjoyed in perfection the pleasures of taste, in as far as they arise from feeling and observation; and as she considered all the beauties of nature as proofs of the divine beneficence, the contemplation of them always served to increase her confidence in the protection of the Almighty, of whose immediate presence they were to her a sacred pledge. To a person thus disposed, every change of season has some peculiar charm, and every object appears placed in a point of view, in which all that is lovely is seen to most advantage. She had no doubt that the air of cheerfulness which the bright sky diffused over the face of nature, imparted a sensible delight to all the animal creation; and saw with pleasure as she passed through the farm of Gowanbrae, the out-lying cattle, roused from their

cold beds, and dressing their shaggy sides, by rubbing them against the silver stems of the weeping birch, whose pendent branches shivered over the stream. The little birds, who, during the late storms, seemed to have been annihilated, were now heard chirruping in every sheltered nook, or seen in flocks lightly flitting from field to field. As the day advanced, the plants on the sunny side of the road, glittering with dew-drops, exhibited a fine contrast to the part that was still in shade, where every bushy brier and scrambling bramble were clothed in feathery frost-work.

‘Yes,’ said Mrs. Mason, as she cast her eyes over the dazzling prospect, ‘Yes, all the works of God are good and beautiful; all the designs of Providence must terminate in producing happiness and joy. The piercing cold of winter prepares the earth for the production of its summer fruits; and when the sorrows of life pierce the heart, is it not for the same benevolent purpose? When they are never felt, how many are the noxious weeds that over-run the soil! Let me then be thankful for the wholesome correctives that have been sent in mercy.

Neither winter, nor poverty, are without their days of sunshine, their moments of enjoyment. See that group of children upon the ice! Heaven bless the merry elves! how joyously they laugh, and sport, and scamper, little caring how keen the cold wind may blow, so that it brings them the pleasure of a slide.' Mrs. Mason pursued the train of her reflections, till she arrived at Morison's cottage; where she was received with a cordial welcome, to the comforts of 'blazing ingle, and a clean hearth-stane.' On examining her own apartment, she was delighted to find that every thing was arranged to her wish, and far beyond her expectations; nor could she persuade herself, that the room had not undergone some very material and expensive alteration. This striking improvement was, however, merely the result of a little labour and attention; but so great was the effect thus produced, that though the furniture was not nearly so costly as the furniture of her room at Mrs. Mac Clarty's, it appeared in all respects superior.

Mrs. Morison was highly gratified by the approbation bestowed upon her labours;

and pointing to her two little girls, told Mrs. Mason how much they had done to forward the work, and that they were proud to find her pleased with it. Mrs. Mason thanked them, and presented each with a ribbon as an encouragement for good behaviour ; assuring them at the same time, that they would through life find happiness the reward of usefulness. ‘Alas,’ said Mrs. Morison, ‘they must be obliged to work : poor things, they have nothing else to depend on !’

‘And on what can they depend so well as on their own exertions ?’ replied Mrs. Mason ; ‘let them learn to excel in what they do, and look to the blessing of God upon their labour, and they may then pity the idle and the useless.’

‘If you could but get my poor gudeman to think in that way,’ said Peggy, ‘your coming to us would, indeed, be a blessing to our family.’

‘Fear not,’ said Mrs. Mason ; ‘as his health amends, his spirits will return, and in the good providence of God he will find some useful opening for his industry. Who ever saw the righteous man forsaken, or

the righteous man's children either, so long as they walk in their fathers steps ? But now I must give some directions to my two little handmaids, whose attendance I shall take week about. I see they are willing, and they will soon be able to do all that I require.'

'I'll answer for their being willing,' cried their mother, looking fondly at the girls, 'but ye winna tak it ill, if they should no just fa' at ance into your ways.'

'If they are willing,' said Mrs. Mason, they will soon learn to do every thing in the best way possible. All I want of them is to save themselves trouble, by getting into the habit of minding what they have to do. Any one who is willing may soon become a useful servant, by attending to three simple rules.'—'To three rules !' cried Peggy, interrupting her ; 'that's odd, indeed. But my gudeman maun hear this. Come, William, and hear Mrs. Mason tell our lassies a' the duties of a servant.'

'I fear the kail will be cauld before she gets through them all,' said William, smiling ; 'but I'm ready to listen to her, though it should.'

‘Your patience won’t be long tried,’ said Mrs. Mason; ‘for I have already told your girls, that, in order to make good servants, they have only to attend to three simple rules.’—‘Well, what are they?’ said the husband and wife, speaking both at once.

‘They are,’ returned Mrs. Mason, ‘*To do every thing in its proper time; to keep every thing to its proper use; and to put every thing in its proper place.*’

‘Well said!’ cried William; ‘and as I live, these same rules will mak a weel ordered house! my lassies shall get them by heart and repeat them ilka morning after they say their prayers.’

William kept his word; and Mrs. Mason, finding that she should be supported by the parents, did not despair of being truly useful to the children, by conveying to them the fruits of her experience. Mrs. Morison was a neat orderly person, and liked to see her house and children what she called well red up; but her notions of what was necessary to comfort, fell far short of Mrs. Mason’s; neither had she been accustomed to that thorough-going cleanliness, which is rather the fruit of habitual attention, than

of periodical labour ! and which, like the pure religion that permits not the accumulation of unrepented sins upon the conscience, makes holiday of every day in the week. Mrs. Morison was a stranger to the pride which scorns instruction. She did not refuse to adopt methods that were better than her own, merely because they were new ; nor, though she loved her children as fondly and as dearly as any mother in the world, did she ever defend their faults. But as her children were early inspired with a desire to please, they did not often stand in need of correction ; and stood more in awe of their father's frown than those who have been nurtured in self-will, stand in awe of a severe beating.

Mrs. Mason had not been many weeks a resident in the family, till the peculiar neatness of William's cottage attracted the notice of the neighbours. The proud sneered at what they called the pride of the broken merchant ; the idle wondered how folk could find time for sic useless wark ; and the lazy, while they acknowledged that they would like to live in the same comfort, drew in

their chairs to the fire, and said, *they cou'd na be fash'd.*

The air of cheerfulness which was diffused around him, had a happy effect upon William's spirits; but the severity of the winter was adverse to the recovery of his health. The rheumatism, which had settled in his left arm, had now rendered it entirely useless, and thus defeated all his schemes of getting into employment. The last sale of his effects had been so productive, that his creditors were paid seventeen shillings in the pound; but the remainder of what was due to them lay heavy on his heart; and, notwithstanding his efforts at resignation, the thoughts of what his wife and children must suffer from the pressure of poverty, drew from his bosom many a deep-drawn sigh.

The more Mrs. Mason saw of William, the more deeply did she become interested in his situation; and as no scheme occurred to her that was likely to improve it, she resolved to consult her good friend, the minister, whose mind she knew to be no less active than benevolent. An invitation to dine at the manse was therefore, gladly ac-

capted of; and scarcely had she taken her seat, until the subject was introduced, and William's affairs became the topic of conversation. Miss Gourlay expressed great concern; but, recollecting that she had forgot to give directions for making sauce for the pudding, left the room in the middle of Mrs. Mason's speech. Her uncle, though he listened with great attention, made no other reply, than by saying, that he should be better able to speak upon the subject after dinner; adding, with a smile, that 'he never talked well with a hungry stomach.'

The nice roast fowl and boiled beef and greens being at that moment placed upon the table, prevented all reply, but when the cloth was removed and grace said, and the glasses filled, Mr. Gourlay looking significantly after the sturdy lass who had attended, said, 'Well, madam, now the hurly-burly's done, we may, without fear of interruption, enter on the business of poor Morison, whom I from my heart wish to serve. I have thought of a plan for him; which, if he has no objections to it, will keep him above want. What would you think of his becoming schoolmaster?' 'I should think

well of it,' replied Mrs. Mason, 'if nothing more were to be required of him than teaching writing, arithmetic, and reading English.'

'Nothing more shall be required of him,' replied Mr. Gourlay. 'We have suffered enough from the pedantry of a blockhead, who picqued himself upon *hic, hæc, hoc*, and who, though he has no more pretensions to being a scholar than my horse, is as proud as he is stupid. Until he came into the office, the school of Glenburnie had always maintained a respectable character; and the instructions which our youth received at it, was, so far as it went, solid and useful. But in the twelve years that it has been kept by Brown, it has, I verily believe, done more harm than good. It could not, indeed, be otherwise; for it was an everlasting scene of noise, riot, and confusion.'

'I should have thought, sir, that your authority would have been sufficient to introduce better regulations. Is not the parish school in some measure under your controul?'

'No,' replied Mr. Gourlay, 'controul is

in this country out of the question; nor do I believe that, if it were permitted, it would answer any good purpose; for who would embroil themselves, by opposing the pride and perverseness of an obstinate blockhead, unless when zeal is whetted by personal animosity? and under such malignant influence, controul would soon be converted into an engine of oppression.'

'But might not your advice, sir——'

'Advice! Surely, my good madam, you must know too much of the world to imagine that a self-sufficient pedant will ever be advised. No pope of Rome, in the days of papal power, was ever more jealous of his title to infallibility, than the school-master of Glenburnie. I once, and only once, endeavoured to persuade him how much he would abridge his own labour, and facilitate the improvement of his scholars by adopting a regular method of teaching, and introducing certain rules into his school. But if I had attempted to take from him his bread, he could not have been more indignant, nor considered himself as more deeply injured. He never forgave me: and I really believe that the grudge he entertained

against me, was the primary motive of his leaving the kirk and running after these enthusiasts, among whom he has now commenced preaching.'

'I have no doubt of it whatever,' returned Mrs. Mason; 'for, as far as my knowledge extends, I have observed pride to be the ruling principle with all these pretenders to extraordinary sanctity.'

'Ah, madam,' said Mr. Gourlay, 'pride is a powerful adversary; it never fails to find out the weak part, and is often in possession of the fortress, while we are employing all our care to guard the outworks. If these enthusiasts do some mischief, by leading weak people into error, they likewise are, I doubt not, in some instances, the means of doing good. If they are the means of exciting us, who are the regular shepherds of the flock, to greater vigilance, they will do much good.'

'Pardon me, sir,' said Mrs. Mason. 'If I have the boldness to differ from you: but indeed I have seen so much malignity, so much self-conceit and presumption among these professors of evangelical righteousness, that I should suppose their doctrines

were at war with the pure morality of the gospel.'

'The spirit of party must be ever adverse to the spirit of the Gospel,' replied Mr. Gourlay; 'and in as far as sects are particularly liable to be infected by party spirit, in so far are they injurious to the Christian cause. But, to confess the truth, the church, as by law established, is too often defended on the same narrow principles; nor, when the defence of it is made a party question, do I perceive any difference in the fruits. In both instances they equally taste of pride, the parent tree.'

'But is it not proper to betray the errors into which these visionaries betray weak minds?' returned Mrs. Mason.

'Very proper,' said Mr. Gourlay, 'so that it be done in the spirit of charity. Calmly and wisely to point out the source of bigotry and enthusiasm, were an employment worthy of superior talents; but men of superior talents feel too much contempt for weakness, to undertake the task, or at least to execute it in such a manner as to answer any good purpose. Men of talents pour upon these enthusiasts the shafts of

ridicule, and attack their doctrines with all the severity of censure; but they forget that all enthusiasts glory in persecution. It is in the storm that men most firmly grasp the cloak that wraps them, whatever be its shape. Would we induce them to let go their hold, we must take other methods; we must show them we can approve as well as censure: and that it is not because we envy the eclat of their superior zeal, or are jealous of their success in making converts, but because we honestly think they have taken an erroneous view of the subjects in question, that we venture to oppose them. Difficult, I confess, it is to gain access to minds that are imbued with a high opinion of their own superior sanctity, and wrapped in the panoply of self-conceit; but I am convinced that such might have been done to stop the progress of methodism, by setting forth, in strong and lively terms, the sin and danger of exalting any one point of the Christian doctrine, so as to make it pre-eminent, to the disparagement of the other Gospel truths, and to the exclusion of the Gospel virtues. We are too rash in accusing such persons of hypocrisy.

Hypocrites may in all sects find shelter ; but I believe in my conscience, that few, if any, of their founders, or most zealous friends, have been actuated by any other principle than honest, though misguided zeal :—a zeal, the natural effect of having fixed the attention exclusively on one point, until its importance is exaggerated beyond all bounds. We know, that whatever occupies the imagination will inflame it ; but so wisely has the divine Giver of light and life adapted the light of revelation to our present condition, that, against this weakness of our nature, an ample provision is made, in the equal importance given to all the various truths revealed as objects of faith, and by accepting, as the only test of our sincerity, such a degree of moral purity as it requires our utmost vigilance to preserve. But this bears hard on human pride, and human pride is fruitful in resources. By picking out particular passages, and giving to them such explanations as may afford a basis for peculiar tenets, pride is gratified ; and when it can thus form a party, and obtain distinction, the gratification is complete. Whether in religion or

in politics, all the individuals who compose a party become, in their own minds, identified with the party they have espoused. Pride, in this way, operates without alarming the conscience, hence the zeal of methodists in making converts. Nor, when we preach against them in the same spirit, are we one whit better than they. It is not for the safety of our church establishments, nor for their honour, that we ought to sound the alarm, but for the integrity of the whole Gospel truths, which are torn and disfigured by being partially set forth, to the great danger of weak minds, the subversion of sound faith, and the detriment of pure morality.'

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of one of Mr. Gourlay's parishioners: a circumstance which affords us a favourable opportunity of concluding the present chapter.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Hints concerning the duties of a Schoolmaster.

THE day after her visit to the minister, Mrs. Mason took the first opportunity of speaking to Morison of the scheme which had been suggested. The colour which shot across his pallid cheek, and the animation which lightened up his languid eye, as he in mute attention listened to the proposal, showed how deeply it interested him. His joy was, however, dashed by diffidence. He had not been trained to the business of teaching, and feared that it required abilities superior to his. While he expressed his thanks, and intimated his apprehensions, with a simplicity and candour superior to his character, his wife, who sympathised more deeply in his gratitude than in his fears, exhorted Mrs. Mason never to mind what her gudeman said of himself : for that it was just his way, always to think lowlier of himself than he need do. 'I am sure,' continued she, 'that not a lord in all the

land writes a more beautiful hand ; and as for reading he may compare wi' the minister himsel' ! the kittlest word canna' stop him.' Observing Mrs. Mason smile, she paused, and then good-humouredly added ' I canna expect every ane to think as highly of my gudeman as I do ; but I am sure I may safely say, that baith for learning and worth he's equal to a higher post than being school-master o' Glenburnie.' ' You are perfectly right,' cried Mr. Gourlay, who had entered unobserved by any one ; ' and I believe we are all of the same opinion, with regard to your husband's merit. Nay, you need not blush at having praised him, unless indeed, you are ashamed at being so unfashionable a wife.'

' O sir,' returned Peggy, blushing yet more deeply, ' we have nothing to do with fashion ; but I hope we shall be grateful to God and our friends for all their kindness, and that you will prevail on William not to put from him such an advantage as this blessed offer.'

William, fearing that Mr. Gourlay would misinterpret the reluctance hinted at, eagerly declared how joyfully he should ac-

cept the employment, did he consider himself fully qualified for discharging its duties ; but that his want of experience in the art of teaching destroyed his confidence, and rendered him hopeless of success.

‘ And it is upon that very circumstance that my hopes of your success are founded,’ replied Mr. Gourlay. ‘ You are not, I imagine, too proud to be advised ?’ ‘ No, indeed, sir, I am not,’ cried William. ‘ Then, as you are not wedded to any particular method, you will honestly inquire, and candidly follow, what appears to be the best ; nor obstinately refuse to adopt improvements that have been suggested by others, when their utility has been placed beyond a doubt. I do not say that you are at present qualified ; I only say, that by candid inquiry, and vigilant attention, you will soon become qualified for the discharge of an office, the duties of which are in my opinion seldom understood. A country schoolmaster, who considers himself hired to give lessons in certain branches of learning, and, when he has given these, thinks he has done his duty, knows not what his duty is.’

‘And what, sir, if I may take the liberty of asking, what, in your opinion, is the nature and extent of the duties incumbent on the schoolmaster, who would conscientiously discharge his trust?’

‘As a preliminary to the answer of your question,’ replied the pastor, ‘let me ask you, what is the end you aim at, in sending your children to school?’

‘I send them,’ returned William, ‘in order that they may learn to read and write, and cast accounts; all of which they might, to be sure, have learned from me at home, but not so well, because I could not have given them their lessons so regularly.’

‘That is one reason, to be sure,’ said Mr. Gourlay, ‘and a good one; but why do you wish them to be instructed in the branches you have mentioned?’

‘I wish them to learn to read,’ returned William, ‘that their minds may be enlarged by knowledge, and that they may be able to study the word of God; and I have them taught to write and cast accounts, that they may have it in their power to carry

on business, if it should be their lot to engage in any.'

'That is to say,' replied Mr. Gourlay, 'that you are anxious to give your children such instruction as may enable them faithfully to discharge their religious and social duties: your object is laudable; but it is not merely by teaching them to read and write that it is to be accomplished. If their minds are not in some degree opened, they will never use the means thus put into their hands; and if their hearts are not in some degree cultivated, the means of knowledge will lead them rather to evil than to good. Even as to the art of reading, the acquirement of it will be useless, if the teacher has confined his instructions to the mere sounds of words, especially where these sounds are very different from those which we are accustomed to use in conversing with each other.'

'I confess, sir,' said William, 'I never could find out the reason why all the children at our schools are taught to roar, and sing out what they read, in such an unnatural tone; but as the custom is so universal, I thought there surely must be some

use in it; and indeed I know many people who think it would not be decent, nor proper, to read the Bible without something of the same tone.'

'Nothing can be more absurd than such a notion,' returned Mr. Gourlay; 'for if we sincerely respect the word of God, we ought to do all in our power to render it intelligible to ourselves and others. How else can we expect to profit by the instruction it conveys? The mere sound without the sense will do us no more good than a tune on the bagpipe. Yet, if we are once taught at school to connect notions of piety with certain discordant accents, it is ten to one if we ever get so far quit of the impression, as to pay attention to the religious truths that are delivered with a natural and proper accent; while the greatest nonsense and absurdity, if conveyed to our ears in a solemn drawl, will pass for superior sanctity. It thus becomes easy for fools and hypocrites to impose on the credulity of the multitude.'

'But, sir,' said Mrs. Mason, 'it is not by fools and hypocrites alone that these false tones are made the vehicles of instruc-

tion. Of all the excellent sermons given us by the gentlemen who assisted at your preachings, how few were delivered with such propriety, as to do full justice to the sentiments they conveyed ?

‘ I cannot deny the truth of your observation,’ returned Mr. Gourlay. ‘ It is to be regretted, that those who have early engaged in the study of the learned languages, seldom consider the art of reading English an object worthy their attention. They therefore are at little pains to correct the bad method so generally acquired at country schools. With regard to our peasantry, the effects of that bad method are still more unfortunate ; it frequently renders their boasted advantages of education useless. This would not be the case, did the schoolmaster consider it his duty to teach his pupils to read with understanding, and carefully to observe whether they know the meaning and import of the words they utter. This they never can do, if they are not taught to read distinctly, and as nearly as possible in the tone of conversation. Nor is this all ; in order to reap instruction from what they read, their

minds must be in a state to receive it. Were this attended to by the parents at home, the schoolmaster would have an easy task; but instead of bestowing this necessary preparation, there seems to be, from the palace to the cottage, a combination among parents of all descriptions, to nurture in the minds of infants all those passions which reason and religion must be applied to subdue.

‘The schoolmaster who lends his endeavours to remedy this evil, renders a more important service to the community, than is in the power of any public functionary. It should therefore be his first object to train his pupils to habits of order and subordination, not by means of terror, but by a firmness which is not incompatible with kindness and affection.’

‘But how,’ said Morison, ‘without punishment, can order and subordination be enforced? and will not punishment beget terror, and terror beget aversion? I should think that a severe schoolmaster never could be beloved, and I fear a lenient one would never be obeyed. This is my great difficulty.’

‘Did you ever know a child complain of being punished, when sensible that the punishment was just?’ replied Mr. Gourlay. ‘No; there is a sense of justice implanted in the human mind, which shows itself even in the first dawn of reason, and would always operate, were it not stifled by the injudicious management of parents, who do not punish according to justice, but according to caprice. Of this the school-master who follows a well-digested plan, will never be guilty. He will be careful to avoid another common error of parents, who often, by oversight, lead their children to incur the penalty and then enforce it, when in reality it is they, and not the children, who ought to pay the forfeit. I should pronounce the same sentence on the master, who punished a boy at school for playing or making a noise, if it appeared that he had provided him with no better employment. This is the great fault in all our country schools. The children spend three-fourths of their time in downright idleness, and when fatigued with the listlessness of inaction, have no other resource but in making noises or doing mischief.’

‘But surely, Sir,’ said William, ‘the master cannot hear them all say their lessons at once?’

‘True,’ replied Mr. Gourlay; ‘but while he hears one, may not the others be at work the while? I will show you a book written by one Mr. David Manson, a school-master in the north of Ireland, which contains an account of what he calls his play school; the regulations of which are so excellent, that every scholar must have been made insensibly to teach himself, while he all the time considered himself as assisting the master in teaching others. All were thus at the same time actively engaged; but so regulated, as to produce not the least confusion or disturbance.’

Mr. Morison expressed great satisfaction in having such assistance offered him with regard to the method of teaching, and begged Mr. Gourlay still farther to oblige him by giving his opinion on the moral instruction which it was the duty of a school-master to convey.

In reply to this, Mr. Gourlay observed, that the school in which the greatest number of moral habits were acquired, would

certainly be the best school of moral instruction. 'Every person capable of reflection attaches great importance to what we call good principles,' continued the worthy pastor; 'now what are good principles, but certain truths brought habitually to recollection, as rules of conscience and guides of conduct? Our knowledge of all the truths of revelation can be of no further use to us than as they are thus, by being habitually referred to, wrought into the frame of our mind, till they become principles of action, and motives of conduct. By a mere repetition of the words in which these truths are conveyed, this will never be effected. The teacher, therefore, who wishes that his instructions may have the force of principles, must endeavour to bring the truths he inculcates into such constant notice, that they may become habitual motives to the will. In a school where there is no order, no subordination, a boy may read lessons of obedience and self-government, day after day, without having any impression made upon his mind. Has he learned to steal and to tell lies; occasional punishment will not be sufficient to enforce the principles of

truth and honesty. In order to convert sincerity and integrity into abiding habits of the mind, the love of these virtues must be strengthened by a conviction of the estimation in which they are held by God and man. Falsehood and dishonesty must be rendered objects of abhorrence; and this they will soon become, if constantly and regularly attended by shame and disgrace. This comes to be the more incumbent on the schoolmaster, because (I am sorry to say it) lying is too generally considered by the poor as a very slight offence, or rather indeed as an excusable artifice, often necessary, sometimes even laudable. It is truly shocking to find the prevalence of this vice in a country that boasts of the degree of instruction given to the poor. But where shall we find the tradesman on whose word one can depend with confidence? Is it among the enthusiasts, who pretend to the greatest portion of religious zeal? No. Go to the next town, and bespeak a pair of shoes of one of these saints; will he not solemnly promise that they shall be made by a certain day, while he in his conscience knows they will not then have had a single

stitch put into them ? So it is with tradesmen, in every branch of business. And has this want of probity no effect upon the moral character ? Is it consistent with the belief of our being accountable to the God of truth ? And were the doctrine of our being thus accountable wrought into our minds as an abiding principle, would it be possible that it should have no greater effect upon our actions ? Remember, that in being called to the office of instruction, you are bound to do all that is in your power to lead the little children unto Him who declared, that for this end he came into the world to bear witness to the truth. With this impression constantly on your mind, you need be under no apprehensions concerning the success that will attend your labours.

Morison warmly expressed the gratitude he truly felt for the instructions of his good pastor, and declared himself convinced, by his arguments, of the nature and extent of the duties he had to perform ; but added that, so far from being deterred, he was more inclined than ever to undertake the task, provided Mrs. Mason would become his coadjutor in the instruction of the girls,

for which she should have half the salary of the school. To this proposal Mrs. Mason cheerfully agreed ; and as the heritors had, with one consent, determined to leave the choice of a schoolmaster to the minister, Morison soon received a regular appointment to the office ; orders being at the same time issued to prepare the school-house, and the premises attached, for the reception of his family.

While the repairs were under consideration, Mrs. Mason received a visit from Mr. Stewart, who gladdened her heart by a letter which had been directed to his care. At the first glance she saw that it had come from Italy, and that the cover had been directed by Lady Harriet Bandon. The tears of joy which burst from her eyes prevented her for some moments from proceeding to read the contents. They were such as increased her emotions of gratitude and tenderness. She clasped her hands, and, looking up to heaven, blessed the God of mercies for having preserved the family to whom she was devoted in attachment, and for having bestowed on them such hearts as would render them blessings to the world.

She then showed Mr. Stewart the letter, which contained the most cordial assurances of the never-ceasing regard and affection of her beloved pupils, and a short account of their tour, with special injunctions to send them, in return, a particular account of her health, and of all that had happened to her since they parted. A postscript was added by Mr. Meriton, requesting that she would lay out the remittance he inclosed of twenty pounds, in doing all the good that such a trifle could effect. By thus putting it in her power to gratify her benevolence, the writer well knew he was affording the most delicate proof of his regard. As such Mr. Mason received it; but she now found that Mrs. Stewart was commissioned to make the comfort of her situation a first object of attention. Her annuity was to be increased, if necessary, to even double the sum at first promised her; but she declined accepting any more than was sufficient for the purchase of some additional articles of furniture for the habitation to which she was soon to remove.

The house allotted to the village-teacher was large, but so ill planned as to be in-

commodious and uncomfortable. The alterations suggested by Mrs. Mason removed these objections, and were favourable to her plans of order and cleanliness. A useless appendage which projected by the back-door entrance, and which had hitherto been the receptacle of dirt and rubbish, was converted into a nice scullery, where the washing of clothes or dishes was carried on, so that the kitchen was kept always neat and clean. The two little girls had now acquired such a taste for neatness, and such habits of activity, that they not only took unwearied pains to make every thing appear to the best advantage in the kitchen and parlour, which were often liable to be seen by strangers, but were so orderly and regular in their exertions, that, from the garrets downwards, not a pile of dust found a resting-place were it might remain unmolested.

Those who had known the house in its former condition, were amazed at the transformation, and could scarcely believe that such a change could be effected without the help of enchantment. Nor was it to the inside of the house that the transformation was confined; without doors it was perhaps

still more remarkable. The school-house being set back from the street, left an area of the width of ten or twelve yards in front of the house; and on this convenient spot the former incumbent had erected a pig-sty, and piled up a nasty dunghill. Every shower of rain washed part of the contents into the unpaved foot-path, through which the children paddled ankle-deep in mud up to the school-room door. But they were used to it, and no one in the village had ever objected to the inconvenience.

Morison having removed the incumbrances, sowed the area with grass-seeds, and round it made a border to be filled with flowers and shrubs. It was then railed in, leaving a road up to the school, and an entrance, by a neat wicker gate, to the front door of the dwelling-house. Planting, watering, and rearing the shrubs and flowers which ornamented the borders of the grass-plot, became the favourite amusement of the elder school-boys; and, being the reward of good behaviour, was considered as a mark of favour which all were ambitious to obtain. The school-room had been left in a ruinous condition; the tables and

benches broken or disfigured ; the plaister in some places peeled off the walls, and in others scrawled over with chalk or ochre ; the panes of the windows broken and stuffed with rags ; and the floor covered with such a thick paste of dirt, that it was not till after much hard labour the pavement was rendered visible. All was now put in complete repair, and on the first of May the school opened with forty scholars. The twenty-five boys, and the fifteen girls, who made up this number came pouring in pell-mell, in the disorderly manner to which they had been formerly accustomed ; and observing that the desks and benches were not yet placed, they were proceeding in groups rudely to seize on them, but were arrested by the master, who commanded silence in a tone of such authority as forced attention. Having formed them into a circle round his chair, he explained to them that the school was henceforth to be governed by rules, to which he would exact the most complete obedience ; and then examining the boys as to their respective progress, he formed them into separate classes, making the girls meantime stand apart. The

boys were then led out of the school, that they might then make their entrance in proper order.—Those of the first class taking the lead, were directed how to clean their feet upon the scraper and well-bound wisps of straw, which served instead of mats. They next placed for themselves their forms and benches, opposite a double slip of wood fixed to the wall, marked No. 1, and stuck full of pegs for their hats to hang on ; the second and third classes marched in, each in their turn, and took their places in equal order. Mrs. Mason, meanwhile, allotted to the girls their proper stations near the chair at the upper end of the school-room, where they were concealed from view by a screen, which formed a sort of moveable partition between them and the boys.

At first several of the children were refractory, and many symptoms of a mutinous disposition appeared ; but by patience and perseverance all were so completely brought into subjection, that by the time the minister visited the school, at the conclusion of the first month, all the plans he had suggested were completely carried into execution. Each of the three classes were, ac-

according to Manson's method, divided into three distinct orders; viz. landlord, tenants, and under-tenants: each of the tenants had one or two under-tenants, who were in like manner bound to pay him a certain portion of reading or spelling lesson; and, when the class was called up, the landlord was responsible to the master, as superior lord, not only for his own diligence, but for the diligence of his vassals. The landlord, who appeared to have neglected his duty, or who permitted the least noise or disturbance in his class was degraded to the rank of an under-tenant. It was, therefore, his interest not to permit any infringement of the rules. When these were in any instance broken, it became his duty to inform the master, who called the culprit before him, attended by the landlord and tenants of his class. If the tenants who formed his jury found him guilty of the charge, sentence of punishment was immediately pronounced: if idleness was the crime, the culprit was obliged to sit in a corner, having his eyes blindfolded, and his hands tied across: if disobedience had been proved against him, he was imprisoned in large chair turned

to the wall ; and if noise, he was obliged to carry a drum upon his back round the school. Nor after punishment did a boy immediately regain his rank ; he was obliged to sit apart from his companions the whole of the following day, without being permitted, while in disgrace, to look upon a book. All the lads, especially those who were at a more advanced period, found this species of punishment more intolerable than any manual chastisement that could have been inflicted ; and the consequence of this was highly favourable to the master's views. Mr. Gourlay, having examined the state of each class, distributed to the landlords and head-tenants the premiums provided by Mrs. Mason, who devoted to this use part of the money sent by Mr. Meriton. These consisted of light hoes, small spades, and other implements of gardening, together with parcels of flower-seed suited to the season of the year. He next visited the girls' school, where, extraordinary as it may appear, Mrs. Mason had encountered greater difficulties than had occurred to Meriton in the execution of his task. She had, indeed, since her residence in Glen-

burnie, frequently observed that the female children of the poor had far less appearance of intelligence and sagacity than the males of the same age : and could not otherwise account for this than by supposing that their education had been more neglected. This, as far as schooling was concerned, was not the case ; but while the boys, by being constantly engaged either in observing the operations that were going on without doors, or in assisting in them, had their attention exercised, and their observation called forth, the girls, till able to spin, were without object or occupation. After the first week the labour of the wheel became mechanical, and required no exertion of the mental faculties. The mind, therefore, remained inert ; and the power of perception, from being so long dormant, became at length extinct. The habits acquired by such beings were not easily to be changed : for nothing is so intractable as stupidity. But Mrs. Mason having discovered the root of the disease, judiciously applied proper remedies. It was her first care to endeavour to rouse the sleeping faculties. To

effect this, she not only contrived varieties of occupation, but made all the girls examine and sit in judgment on the work that was done. Considering the business of household work, as not merely useful to girls in their station as an employment to which many of them would be devoted, but as a means of calling into action their activity and discernment, she allotted to them, by pairs, the task of cleansing the school-room; and on Saturday the two girls who had best performed the duties assigned them, were promoted to the honour of dusting and rubbing the furniture of her parlour. As to the rest, the morning was devoted to needle-work, the afternoon to instruction in reading; but whether at the needle or book, she rendered their tasks easy and cheerful, by the pleasantness of her manners, which were always kind and affectionate.

When Mr. Gourlay distributed the rewards prepared for the girls whose behaviour had been most approved, he expressed great approbation at their progress; and particularly noticed their improvement in personal neatness and good-breeding, which assured

him of the attention they were likely to pay to the instruction of their teacher in points still more essential; and concluded by giving a suitable exhortation.

CONCLUSION.

Mrs. Mason had not been many months in her employment of schoolmistress, when she received a great addition to her consequence in the eyes of her neighbours, by the accession of Mr. Meriton to the estate and title of Longlands, on the sudden disease of his elder brother. The amiable disposition of this young nobleman left no room to doubt of his gratitude to the preserver of his life, and the instructress of his infancy. The friendship of Mrs. Mason was therefore considered of great importance by those who in any way depended on the favour or protection of their superior lord. But even where there was no interested motive, the use which she had already made of his bounty, and the certainty that she would have the means of doing still farther good, had

a wonderful effect in increasing the opinion of her wisdom. Of all the people in the village, it was to poor Mrs. Mac Clarty alone that this opinion came too late to be of any use. When she observed the thriving appearance of the Morisons, and how fast they were rising into notice and respect, her heart was torn between envy and regret. Far was she, however, from imputing to herself any blame; she, on the contrary, believed all the blame to rest with Mrs. Mason, who was so unnatural as to leave her own relations, 'and to tak up wi' strangers, who were neither kith nor kin to her;' nor did she omit any opportunity of railing at the pride of the schoolmaster's wife and daughters, who, she said, 'were now sae sauncy as to pretend that they cou'd na sit down in comfort in a hoose that wasna' clean soopet.' She for a time found many among the neighbours who readily acquiesced in her opinions, and joined in her expressions of contempt; but by degrees the strength of her party visibly declined. Those who had their children at school were so sensible of the rapid improvement that had been made in their tempers and manners, as

well as in their learning, that they could not help feeling some gratitude to their instructors; and Mrs. Mason having instructed the girls in needle-work, without any additional charge, added considerably to their sense of obligation. Even the old women, who during the first summer had most bitterly exclaimed against the pride of innovation, were by mid-winter inclined to alter their tone. How far the flannel waistcoats and petticoats distributed among them contributed to this change of sentiment cannot be positively ascertained; but certain it is, that as the people were coming from church the first fine day of the following spring, all stopped a few moments before the school-house, to inhale the fragrance of the sweetbrier, and to admire the beauty of the crocusses, primroses, and violets which embroidered the borders of the grass-plots. Mrs. MacClarty, who, in great disdain, asked auld John Smith's wife 'what a' the folk were glowering at?' received for answer, that they were, 'leuking at the bonniest sight in a' the town,' pointing at the same time to the spot.

'Eh!' returned Mrs. Mac Clarty, I

wonder what the warld will come to at last since naething can serve the pride o' William Morison, but to hae a flower garden whar' gude Mr. Brown's midden-stead stood sappy for mony a day ! he's a better man than will ever stand on William Morison's shanks.'

'The flowers are a hantel bonnier than the midden tho,' and smell a hantel sweeter too, I trow,' returned Mrs. Smith.

This striking indication of a change of sentiment in the most sturdy stickler for the gude auld gaits, foreboded the improvements that were speedily to take place in the village of Glenburnie. These had their origin in the spirit of emulation excited among the elder school-boys, for the external appearance of their respective homes. The girls exerted themselves with no less activity, to effect a reformation within doors ; and so successful were they in their respective operations, that by the time the Earl of Longlands came to take possession of Hill Castle, when he, accompanied by his two sisters, came to visit Mrs. Mason at Glenburnie, the village presented such a picture of neatness and com-

fort, as excelled all that in the course of their travels they had seen. The carts, which used formerly to be stuck up on end before every door, were now placed in wattle-sheds attached to the gable end of the dwelling, and which were rendered ornamental from their coverings of honeysuckle or ivy. The bright and clear glass of the windows was seen to advantage peeping through the foliage of the rose trees and other flowering shrubs that were trimly nailed against the walls. The gardens on the other side were kept with equal care. There the pot-herb flourished. There the goodly rows of bee-hives evinced the effects of the additional nourishment afforded their inhabitants, and showed that the flowers were of other use besides regaling the sight or smell.

Mrs. Mason, at the request of her noble benefactors, conducted them into several of the cottages, where, merely from the attention paid to neatness, all had the air of cheerfulness and contentment. She was no less pleased than were the cottagers at the expression of approbation which were liberally bestowed by her admiring friends;

who particularly noticed the dress of the young woman, which, equally removed from the slovenliness in which so many indulge on working days, as from the absurd and preposterous attempt at fashion, which is on Sundays so generally assumed, was remarkable for neatness and simplicity. Great as was Mrs. Mason's attachment to the family of Longlands, she would not consent to relinquish her employment, and go to reside at Hill Castle, as they proposed she should immediately do. She continued for some years to give her assistance to Morison in conducting the school, which was now increased by scholars from all parts of the country; and was amply repaid for her kindness by the undeviating gratitude of the worthy couple and their children, from whom she experienced a constant increase of friendship and affection.

The happy effects of their joint efforts in improving the hearts and dispositions of the youth of both sexes, and in confirming them in habits of industry and virtue, were so fully displayed, as to afford the greatest satisfaction to their instructors. To have

been educated at the school of Glenburnie was considered as an ample recommendation to a servant, and implied a security for truth, diligence, and honesty. And fortunate was the lad pronounced, whose pride could boast of the tokens of Mrs. Mason's favour and approbation; for never did these fail to be followed by a conduct that insured happiness and prosperity.

The events that took place among her friends while Mrs. Mason remained at Glenburnie shall now be briefly noticed. The first of these was Rob Mac Clarty's taking to wife the daughter of a smuggler; a man of notoriously bad character, who, it was said, tricked him into the marriage. Mrs. Mac Clarty's opposition was violent, but abortive, and ended in an irreconcilable quarrel, between her and her son. On being turned out of his house, she went with her daughters to reside at a country town in the neighbourhood, where the latter were employed by a manufacturer in flowering muslin. Their gains were considerable; but as all they earned was laid out in snery, it only added to their vanity and pride. Meg was in her 17th year detected in an intrigue

with one of the workmen, and as her seducer refused to marry her, she was exposed to disgrace. Leaving to her mother the care of her infant, she went to Edinburgh to look for service, and was never heard of more. Jean's conduct was in some respects less culpable; but her notions of duty were not such as to afford much comfort to her mother's heart.

At Gowan-brae all went on prosperously. Mr. Stewart had the happiness of seeing his daughter Mary united to an excellent young man, who had a handsome property; in his immediate neighbourhood, and farmed his own estate. His sons turned out as well as he could possibly have expected. And Mr. and Mrs. Mollins though not all he could have wished, were more reasonable and happy than he had at one time any grounds to expect they would ever be.

In the second year of his keeping school, Morison had the heart-felt happiness of paying to his creditors the full amount of all he owed them; and from that moment he seemed to enjoy the blessings of life with double relish. Mrs. Mason, perceiving

that his daughters were now qualified to succeed her in the charge of the school, at length acceded to the wishes of her friends, and took possession of the pretty cottage which had been built for her by Lord Longlands, in the midst of the pleasure grounds at Hill Castle. In that sweet retreat she tranquilly spent the last days of a useful life; looking to the past with gratitude, and to the future with the full assurance of the hope which is mingled with peace and joy.

APPENDIX.

The printing of the second Edition was so far advanced before the following Letter came to hand, as to render it impossible to make due inquiry concerning the accuracy of the information it contains. It has therefore been thought advisable to submit it to the judgment of the travelled reader, without alteration or abridgement ; that, if he ever stops at an inn answering the description, he may have the pleasure of knowing that he is under the roof of a MacClarty.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE AUTHOR OF THE COTTAGERS OF
GLENBURNIE.

MADAM,

It appears very surprising, that, well acquainted as you evidently are with the past and present state of the families about Glenburnie, you should nevertheless be so ignorant of the history of Jean MacClarty, as not to know that she some years ago married a cousin of her own, and that they keep a well-known inn on the ——— road. As their circumstances are, I fear, in a declining state, and as it may be in your power to avert their utter ruin, by inducing travellers to give a preference to their house, at which none, alas! now stop but from dire necessity, I shall be at pains to furnish you with such an exact description of it, as cannot fail to be instantly recognised.

I might begin by mentioning the slovenliness apparent about the entrance, the dirty state of the door-steps, &c.; but as this is not altogether peculiar to this inn, it might serve to mislead you. I shall, therefore, conduct you into the passage, the walls of which seem to have been painted at the time the colour called *Paris mud* was so much in fashion. The pavement and the stairs have a still blacker ground-work, over which lies a coat of sand, which answers the purpose of a register, and enables them to measure the size of every foot that treads the carpet of the adjoining rooms, as you will perceive on entering it, that you have immediately succeeded to a company who have been regaling themselves with rum-punch and tobacco; but you need not scruple to occupy the room on that account, as I assure you the smell is perennial, and has been so carefully preserved in its original purity, that you will find it at all seasons of the year the same. The floor is completely covered with carpet, but what that carpet covers can only be conjectured, the nails with which it is fastened to the floor having never been removed; and this circumstance, together with the black dust which lies in heaps round the edges, and works up through the thinner part of the fabric, has led many to suppose that a manufactory of charcoal is carried on below! The tables you will find still more worthy your attention. On those that have been much in use, you will observe many curious figures traced in ale, &c., bearing a striking resemblance to the *Lichen Geographicus*, well known to botanists. The chairs you will probably find it advis-

able to dust before sitting down, and this will be done with great alacrity by the sturdy lass, who, barelegged, and with untied nightcap, and scanty bedgown, will, soon after your arrival, hurry into the room with a shovelfull of coals as a kindling for your fire. As there will, on this occasion, be an absolute necessity for removing at least part of the immense pile of white ashes with which the grate is filled, and which have remained undisturbed since the room was last in use, I would hint the propriety of keeping at a due distance from the scene of action; but when the bars have been raked, I would recommend it to you not to suffer the farther removal of the ashes, as, if you are any way squeamish, I can assure you they will be of use as a covering to the hearth, especially if your immediate predecessors have been fond of tobacco.

In the article of attendance, you will find this inn to be no less remarkable, than in the particulars above described. The waiters are of both sexes, and all are equally ingenious in delay. It is a rule of the house, that your bell shall never be answered twice by the same person; and this is attended with many advantages. It in the first place gives you time to know your mind, and affords you an opportunity, in repeating your orders to so many different people, of making any additions that may in the interim have occurred. It, in the next place, keeps up the character of the house by making you believe it to be full of company: and lastly, it provides an excuse for all the mistakes that may be made in obeying your directions. If you dine at Mrs. MacClarty's, I

shall not anticipate the pleasure of your meal, farther than to assure you, that you may depend on having here the largest and fattest mutton of its age that is anywhere to be met with, and that though it should be roasted to rags, the vegetables will not be more than half boiled. I cannot forbear warning you on the subject of the salt, which you will conclude from its appearance to be mixed with pepper, but I am well informed that it is free from all such mixture. As to the knives and forks, spoons, plates, &c. it is needless to tell you, that they are in excellent order, as you will, at a glance, perceive them to have been recently wiped. In order to obtain a complete notion of the comforts of this excellent inn, you must not only dine, but sleep there: in which case you must of necessity breakfast before leaving it, as, at whatever hour you rise, the carriage will not be got ready till you have taken that meal. Nor must you expect that breakfast will be on the table in less than an hour from the time of your ordering it, even though all the fore-mentioned waiters should in succession have told you it would be up in five minutes. At length, one bustles in with the tea equipage, and toast swimming in butter. After this has had half an hour to cool, another appears armed with the huge tea kettle, which he places on the hearth, while he goes in search of the tea. Another half hour passes, during which you repeatedly ring the bell, but to no purpose. By this time you are in despair—the bare-legged wench runs in, bearing the tea-caddie in her black hand, and saying, that she has been but this moment able

to get it from her mistress. Her mistress you need not expect to see: as she makes a point of never appearing to ladies; not being in a dress to be seen by them; and being, moreover, greatly troubled with weak nerves.

If you are so unfortunate as not to have a travelling carriage, I hope you will not travel this road in rainy weather: as the glasses of Mr. MacClarty's chaises were all broken at an election, about two years ago, and have not been yet repaired. This will account for the heap of wet straw at the bottom of the carriage, which, as it is never changed, must of course smell somewhat nasty. The linings are likewise in a very bad condition; but on the stuffing of the cushions time has made little alteration; and as you may be curious to know of what materials it is composed, I am happy to be able to inform you, having been at the trouble to dissect one on purpose; when, to my great astonishment, I found, instead of the usual quantity of tow and horse-hair, an assemblage of old ropes, every piece of which was so ingeniously knotted, as to evince in how many useful purposes they have been employed, before they reached their destined place of preferment.

My earnest desire of rendering an essential service to the daughter of my old friend Mrs. MacClarty, has, I am afraid, led me to trespass too long upon your patience; but the preference shown by travellers for the inn at the next stage, will be a sufficient apology for my partiality, and account for the dread I entertain of the impending ruin which threatens to overwhelm this last branch of the old and respectable stock of the

MacClartys. When I inform you, that the rival inn is kept by a scholar of Mrs. Mason's, you will quickly perceive, that my fears are not without foundation; and yet I must own the reason of the preference given to it by the public, appears to me to imply a contradiction. Why are people of fortune so fond of travelling, but on account of the variety it affords? And when one finds at an inn, as at that which I now speak of, the same neatness, cleanness, regularity, and quiet, as at one's own house, the charm of variety must be surely wanting. Yet these innkeepers seem to thrive amazingly. They indeed trust nothing entirely to the discretion of servants. They superintend all that is done in every department with their own eyes; and as any injury that happens to furniture, carriages, &c. &c. is instantly repaired, the saving in tear and wear must be considerable. Add to this, what is saved in the article of attendance by method, and in the article of food by good cookery, and you will not wonder that they should prosper. Alas! I fear they will continue to prosper, and that their example will soon be too generally followed, and complete the ruin of my unfortunate friends.

I remain, &c.

37. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.